The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE TEXAS DISASTER.

Only Fifty Houses Left Standing in Indianola.

Several Small Settlements Swept Out of Existence.

FOUR HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

Mexicans Robbing and Mutilating the Dead.

CINCINNATI, O., September 23.—The *Times'* southern special says: Parties who arrived from Indianola last night, and who were there during the terrible cyclone, fully confirm even the most sensational reports of the destruction of life and property there. Out of three hundred houses only five are left standing. During Thursday night, when the storm was at its height, the water in the city rose over six feet in two hours. The wind was blowing at the rate of eighty miles an hour, driving the water and breakers through the city at a rate of fifteen miles an hour, sweeping everything in its way, and covering the plain in the rear of the city, a distance of ten miles, to a depth of seven feet. Several small settlements, numbering a total population of one hundred and fifty, were also swept out of existence, making, with the two hundred and fifty nine lost in Indianola, a total of four hundred lives lost. Gentlemen carrying the information give the most harrowing accounts of the destitution of the survivors. When they left Indianola on Monday afternoon, ninety bodies had been recovered. The stench in the city from the putrefaction of these dead, with the stench from dead animals, was most intolerable. It is also reported that a party of Mexicans began

Robbing the Dead Bodies

washed to the plains, four to six miles back of the city. The scoundrels chopped the fingers off the hands and ears from men and women to obtain jewelry. As soon as this was heard of in the city, a party of citizens went out and killed five Mexicans whom they caught at the devilish work.

Aid for the Sufferers.

BOSTON, September 23.—In answer to an appeal for aid from Mayor Davis, of Galveston, Texas, Mayor Cobb authorized him to draw for $5,000 to assist the sufferers by the recent floods.

NEW YORK, September 23.—Mayor Wickham, yesterday, received from acting Mayor Davis, of Galveston, Texas, an appeal for aid for the suffering Gulf cities.

GALVESTON, September 23.—A schooner loaded with supplies for Indianola sailed yesterday afternoon. Additional supplies will be forwarded by steamer to-morrow. Contributions have been forwarded from San Antonia, Austin and other cities in Texas.

Other Disasters.

GALVESTON, September 23.—Christian's Point was entirely swept away by the storm. The United States revenue cutter lying at Velasco was capsized and carried to sea, having, as supposed, been abandoned by the crew.

The Body of Dr. Geo. W. Peele,

lost from Quarantine, was found this morning near the shore in the bay, four miles above the city. The funeral this evening was very largely attended. The remains were taken in charge by the Masonic fraternity, of which he had been an active and worthy member.

The Storm in the Country.

Passengers arriving from Columbus and Richmond, on the Harrisburg road, say the storm had been destructive through the country. The bridge over the Brazos River at Richmond, which was damaged, is being repaired, and it is expected that trains will be running over that road to-morrow.

INHUMAN PARENTS.

A Boy Confined in a Barn for Eighteen Months, Almost Naked and Starving—Death of the Victim—The Brutal Parents in Jail.

CLEVELAND, September 23.—Sergeant of Police Schmitt yesterday received a communication dated Newburg, over the signature of "Hattie," asking the Superintendent to examine certain premises in the Eighteenth ward, stating that a boy was confined in a barn, without clothing, and actually starving to death, and that he had not been seen out of the barn for eighteen months. Two officers were sent to the place described in the letter, found the barn locked, and broke the door open. There they found a lad about fourteen years old, lying on a lot of damp straw, almost naked and reduced to a mere skeleton by starvation. He lived but a little while after being discovered. His father and mother, whose name is Kanan, were at once arrested. When the father was asked why he treated his child in that manner, he replied: "Oh, he was an idiot." Afterwards he said there was no room in his house; also that the boy had been an idiot from childhood. Superintendent Schmitt made an examination of the house, and found it contained ten rooms, some of them not being used. The Coroner held an inquest this morning, the jury returning a verdict that death was caused by neglect and starvation. There is intense feeling against the unnatural acts of the parents, who are now in jail.

Underwriters' Convention.

Insurance Men of the Northwest in Session in Chicago—Interesting Reports.

CHICAGO, September 23.—In the morning session of the Underwriters of the Northwest, after the transaction of some routine business, the delegation from the National Board was introduced, and Mr. George L. Chase, President of the Hartford Insurance Company, and Vice President of the National Board, delivered an address, in the course of which he briefly mapped out the general plans which the National Board, in harmony with the Local Board, intends to follow.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions on the report of the death of W. M. Forbes was then read and adopted. Mr. Heywood read a report on agency supervision, which dwelt on the necessity of procuring painstaking and conscientious local agents, and on the *minutiae* of labor, which is a prerequisite for agents. It sets forth the duties of superior agents in selecting and educating local agents.

C. H. Case, President of the local board, read an able report on spontaneous combustion, illustrative of the conditions under which combustion occurs, by means of a series of interesting and instructive experiments. This report was listened to with profound attention by the association.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Young Lady's Throat Cut from Ear to Ear by a Married Man—The Fiend Under Arrest.

CINCINNATI, September 23.—The *Gazette's* Bellefontaine (Ohio) special says: Yesterday Miss Laughlim, a young lady, aged sixteen, accompanied a man named Schell and his wife on an excursion to the reservoir, several miles distant. Mrs. Schell, being fatigued, was left with the team, and Schell, with the young lady, started after wild plums. Schell returned without Miss Laughlin, stating she had strayed from him, and could not find her. An alarm was given and a search made, resulting in finding the body of the young lady this forenoon, nearly nude, her throat cut from ear to ear, and the grass showing that a desperate struggle had occurred. Schell, though suspected, was not arrested until this afternoon, and upon examination a bloody knife was found in his pocket. He is now under arrest, with a heavy guard around him to protect him from the excited people.

A RELIGIOUS QUARREL.

A Feud Between Protestant and Catholic School Children in Fort Wayne—A Protestant Ten-year Old Boy Beaten and Kicked in a Horrible Manner by Catholic Scholars.

CINCINNATI, September 23.—The *Commercial's* Ft. Wayne special says: For some time back the Jefferson street Protestant and St. Paul's (German) Catholic schools have been quarreling, resulting to-day in a number of Roman Catholic scholars attacking Hurlbut Hartman, aged ten years, who was beaten and kicked in a horrible manner. A large hole was knocked in his head between the eyes, which will probably cause his death. Much feeling, it is said, exists there to-night against the Roman Catholics, who are charged with upholding their children in the quarrel, which is attributed to the bitter discussion of the school question.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, September 23.—Arrived—The steamship Kenelworth, from Philadelphia.

MOVIDLE, September 23.—The steamship Vicoria, from New York has arrived.

NEW YORK.

Proceedings of the National Insurance Convention.

Greenback Meeting in Cooper Institute.

NEW YORK, September 23, 1875.

The Insurance Convention.

The National Insurance Convention resumed its session to-day, with President Chapman presiding. A committee reported having arranged the preliminaries for the Convention to be addressed on insurance topics by Messrs. Bryant, Deal and others.

Commissioner Smith, on behalf of the Committee on Legislation, suggested the reading of the proposed draft on insurance laws submitted by that committee to the Convention, and which had been interrupted when partially read, the other day. This was agreed to, and Mr. Smith completed its reading. The report was lengthy. It contained sixty-nine sections. When he had its reading finished, Mr. Smith moved that the report be referred back to the same committee, which was done.

Commissioner Rowe moved that his resolution, offered yesterday, regarding loans to insurance companies, be taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Legislation, which was also adopted.

Mr. Hammersly, of Hartford, delivered an address, in which he said the object of an insurance company was not to make money for stockholders, but to underwrite and pay all losses, pay one hundred cents on the dollar, if it was possible.

Commissioner Welsh, of Kansas, read a paper advocating more effectual insurance laws in the States, in keeping a full and complete record of every fire that occurred by competent persons paid for their services. Such a record would benefit insurance companies by making them more cautious in the way they write risks.

George Hope, chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, addressed the Convention. He spoke of the disproportionate losses of insurance companies in this country as compared with those of other countries. From the researches of the National Board, it appeared that the average losses of companies in England, France, Italy and Germany were sixty per cent. of the premiums, but our charges were five or six times larger than they were, and of our net wealth, we burned up six times as much as our neighbors, and bye and bye we would become poorer as a nation on account of these disproportionate losses. This could only be remedied by urging better insurance laws and other methods which the Convention should take into account.

Charlton New, Secretary of the Chamber of Life Insurance, followed with an address on the subject of taxation. He said the taxes ought to be largely reduced, and a change made in the manner of their levying, so that they should fall only on business profits, and not on money put away to pay life insurance policies.

The Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

Greenback Meeting.

A largely attended mass meeting was held last evening in the large hall of Cooper Institute, when the purpose of the call was stated to be to demonstrate that greenbacks must meet the necessities of peace as well as they met those of war, and that Ohio and Pennsylvania must be sustained in their efforts to redeem the country from general bankruptcy. The square in front of the Institute was illuminated with flights of rockets and light bursted bombs. When the doors of the Institute were opened a large crowd poured in, for the most part consisting of laboring men, among them being scattered a few women, and soon the hall was filled to the doors. The back of the platform was hung with small flags, bearing on them the names of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and New York. Richard Schell presided. A list of Vice Presidents was read. Among them were Peter Cooper, Benjamin Minier, S. W. Poillon, Robert McCafferty, Gideon J. Tucker, Horace P. Whitney, and General Davies. Letters were read expressing regret at being unable to attend from Wendell Phillips, Wm. E. Pollyea, of Pennsylvania, and Thomas C. Durant, of Washington.

The principal speakers were Theodore E. Tomlinson, Edward Crane, of Boston, and J. K. McGee, of Illinois. A number of distinguished speakers announced to address the meeting were not present. Resolutions were adopted demanding that the policy of contraction be abandoned and the volume of the currency be made and kept equal to the wants of trade; that the National bank circulation be retired and legal tenders issued in their place; favoring the payment of one-half of the customs in legal tenders; the extinction of national banks and the establishment of free banks, sending cheer and sympathy to the great Democratic party of the West, and recommending electors throughout the State of New York to assemble in their various districts and form legal tender clubs, in conformity with resolutions adopted by a meeting, to give strength to the great Democratic party in Ohio and Pennsylvania in the approaching canvass.

The chairman stated that this was the first of a series of mass meetings to be held under the auspices of the Legal Tender Club, and the meeting adjourned. A platform was erected outside the Institute, from which speakers addressed the people who were unable to gain admittance to the hall.

SEASONABLE SPORTS.

Scull Race at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, September 23.—Englehardt won the scull race by over a dozen lengths. Time 22 minutes and 22¾ seconds.

The Races at Omaha.

OMAHA, NEB., September 23.—The trotting race, best three in five, this afternoon, was warmly contested and very interesting. It was won by Lothair in 2:34, 2:35¼ and 2:33¾.

The Races at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 23.—First race, dash of 1¾ miles, won by Emma Cobb. Time 3:06¾.

Second race, mile heats, best three in five, won by Katie Pearce in three straight heats. Time 1:46¼, 1:44¾ and 1:46¼.

Third race, dash of three miles, won by Tenbroeck. Time 5:31.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, PITTSBURGH, PA, Sept. 24, 1875—1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, the Middle States and the lower lake region, generally clear and slightly warmer weather, light southerly to westerly winds, and high, but slowly falling barometer.

Indian Atrocities.

FORT LARAMIE, WY., September 23.—The body of a man was brought into this post. He was killed by Indians near the mouth of the north fork of the Laramie, about twenty miles from this post, not far from F. M. Phillips' ranche. Some of his stock had been run off and he went in pursuit of it last Monday, which was the last time he was seen alive. His body was found yesterday. The ears are cut off, and his nose and chin look as if they were shot off. He is also shot through the body. There are supposed to have been three Indians in the party that killed him.

Collision on Lake Huron.

DETROIT, Michigan, September 23.—The schooner E. R. Williams collided with and sunk the schooner Egan last night, at midnight, near Thunder bay light, Lake Huron. The Egan was loaded with coal and the Williams with wheat. The Williams was damaged forward, and two men were lost on the Egan, the captain's son and a sailor.

A Mob in Possession of Sidney, Nebraska.

OMAHA, September 23.—A telegram from Sidney, Nebraska, says a mob of "bullwhackers" took possession of the town last night. Thomas Sweeney was stabbed in the region of the heart, and C. B. Stone was found dead in bed at Moore's Hotel, Sidney, this morning.

The "Dispatch" and Democracy.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The *Dispatch*, as is usual with it just before the Finance Committee of the party has had time to get around, bawls out hot and cold on the political issues and the various candidates. This morning, for instance, I find it asserting that the Democratic Governor of New York is just the fellow for the people to love, and in all its issues during the past week or two its keen and sensitive nerves have been irritated by your truthful portrayal of the copperhead record of Pershing and Piolette. This is only on a par with its recent denial of the former assertion of the Cincinnati *Commercial* of the union that exists between Democracy and Romanism or Jesuitism, in which the objective point is a division of the common school fund. In fact, the *Dispatch* for a long time has been smarting under the keen lashes of the Protestant press, no more able to disguise the fact that it senior proprietor and also its writing editor are Irish Catholics than it is to hide its Democratic tendencies, or suppress its utterances in that direction. What is wrong? Has that "truly independent" sheet fully gone over to Democracy and Jesuitical interference with our school system, or is it only one of Dan's methods of "bringing the b'yes to time?" Hurry up gentlemen of the Finance Committee if you wish the powerful (?) help of the *Dispatch* man in this fall's campaign. But we would quietly whisper in your ears "better let him slide"—for the party can get along better without him than with him. The power of his "influence has been sufficiently demonstrated on one or two occasions lately, wherein he attempted to interfere with the party nominations, and he is not at all dangerous. Republicans don't take much stock in the *Dispatch's* Republicanism out in our township, and Dan's bark and bite are about one and the same—and both of no account. Let him snarl.

JEFFERSON.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN NEWS.

Servia Protecting Her Frontier.

Preparations for the Prince of Wales' India Tour.

THE NEW SPANISH MINISTRY.

SPAIN.

The New Ministry.

LONDON, September 23.—The *Times* to-day has a letter from Madrid, giving the following interesting news from Spain: The new Ministry belongs to what is called a union of the Liberal party, formed by O'Donnel from the best elements of the then Conservative party and Liberal party. They come into the cabinet with clean hands and a reputation for talent and integrity.

The correspondent ascribes the change in the Ministry not only to dissensions on questions of suffrage, but to the distribution of some highly lucrative posts in Cuba and the Philipine Islands, which were sought by all parties, not only with avidity, but by acrimony and, it is said, personal coarseness. The Moderate party, furious at their defeat, have been very bitter in the expression of their opinion since being ousted. Their behavior will have the effect to disgust both the King and country with their prejudice and want of liberality. The tide of feeling is setting in in the right direction, and all things point to a union of the Liberal party as one most likely to form wisely a just administration. Senor Castelar of late has moderated many of his advanced ideas, and in all probability his adherents, if not himself, will offer themselves for seats in the Spanish Cortes and become powerful supporters of a Liberal monarchy. The majority of the officers of the army support the present regime, and desire to put an end to the war. As to the state of feeling in the provinces, it is simply one of utter weariness and indifference. There is very little national, though plenty of provincial, feeling left in the country.

TURKEY.

The Address to Prince Milan.

BELGRADE, September 23.—The address of the Skuptschina in reply to the speech from the throne is published to-day. All means necessary to protect the liberty of the people and security of the country are placed at the disposal of Prince Milan.

Referring to the insurrection in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the address says: Perpetual suffering has compelled our brethren to take up arms. Our hearts bleed for them. We shall give your Highness every means to enable you to assist in restoring peace to Bosnia and Herzegovina, and confide in your wisdom for the accomplishment of this noble mission.

Servia Projecting Her Frontier.

The Servian Minister of War has ordered five batteries of artillery and four battalions of infantry to proceed to the Bosnian frontier. Turkish troops are stationed on the other side of the lines.

Movements of Turkish Troops.

LONDON, September 23.—The *Times*, in its evening edition, publishes a special telegram, in which it is said that the Turkish Pasha, with nine battalions of troops, has entered the village of Piva, near Travnick, unresisted.

Impoverished Refugees.

There are a thousand refugees at Grashar without sustenance, and flocks perishing with drought are arriving there.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Diplomat Under a Cloud.

LONDON, September 23.—The *Times*, in a leading article this morning, commenting on a detailed report of a special commission of the House on foreign loans, says: If these allegations cannot be refuted, Don Gutierrez, Minister of Honduras, must be held guilty of having conspired with Mr. Lefevre and others to defraud the British public. There cannot be any question that the Government is bound to refuse him any further recognition. His historical account furnishes no satisfactory answer to these charges. The time has arrived when he must be more explicit.

The Prince of Wales' Tour.

Yesterday the baggage of the Prince of Wales, together with that of his suite, plate, presents, &c., were embarked. The vessel goes to Spithead to-morrow, and will make a six hours' trial trip. On Saturday she will sail for Brindisi, Italy, where it has been decided the Prince of Wales will embark instead of from Venice.

FRANCE.

The Voting System.

PARIS, September 23.—*Le Temps* confirms the reports that the Government has determined to make the adoption of the system of voting by arrondissements, instead of departments, a Cabinet question. *Le Temps* adds that President MacMahon declared at a Cabinet meeting that he could be no longer in favor of the immediate dissolution of the Assembly if that body adopted the system of voting by departments.

WEST INDIES.

Vomito in Cuba.

HAVANA, September 23.—Senor Caxelano Bonafax, Secretary of the Treasury, died on the morning of the 18th inst. of vomito.

Sharkey.

Sharkey, the murderer, attempted to escape from the Kingston steamer as she touched ports on the north coast of Cuba, and has been brought back to this city.

AFFLICTED MISSISSIPPI.

"White Liners" Again Creating Trouble.

A Movement Against the State Administration.

An Injunction to Prevent the Payment of Militia.

MEMPHIS, September 23.—The following special was received to-night from Jackson, Mississippi: One company of whites was mustered into the service of the State to-night. It is composed and controled by well known Democrats. They had adjourned to select officers. Two colored companies presented themselves this morning. The rolls not being made out, they were not mustered in. The white companies were very much exercised at the idea of the State receiving colored assistance. Hence but one white company presented itself.

A movement has been made to-day against the State administration, its object being to prevent the organization of militia. The white liners have served an injunction upon the Auditor of Public Accounts, restraining him from paying any portion of the militia appropriation. The petitioner sets forth that this is a time of peace, no riots or insurrections, etc. Thus have the administration opponents again endeavored to prevent a peaceable and fair election. J. Z. George, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, is solicitor for the petitioner. By injoining the small sum appropriated for State militia, they think to prevent an organization whereby the State can enforce law and order.

Sheriff Parker, of Amiti county, officially informs the Governor that an armed body of men from Louisiana on the 18th inst. was halted by pickets. They informed the Sheriff that their force consisted of one hundred men, armed with Winchester rifles.

NEW ORLEANS, September 23.—An injunction was granted to-day by Chief Justice Pritton (Republican), restraining the Auditor from paying out money for the support of the militia that Gov. Ames proposes to call out. The petitioners claim that the Governor's proceedings to muster into active service a regiment each of white and blacks is to produce a conflict. The injunction is based on the acknowledged fact that perfect peace and order prevail throughout the State, and that mustering militia into service was but creating a standing army of State troops in violation of the Constitution. The injunction does not interfere with the power of the Government to call out the militia to suppress disorders should any occur. The citizens' offers of aid to suppress disorders have not been withdrawn, but were not accepted by the Governor.

The Following Stocks

Will be sold Friday evening, September 24, at 7:30 o'clock, at Thomas F. Stewart's Sales Rooms, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

25 shares Exchange National Bank.
25 shares People's National Bank.
100 shares Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Co.
70 shares Cash Insurance Co.
1 One thousand dollar share Germania Bank.
100 shares Penn Insurance Co.
30 shares Armenia Insurance Co.
40 shares Smithfield National Bank, and other stocks.

THOMAS F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

Notice to the Trade.

The soap manufacturers of Pittsburgh and vicinity have advanced the price half a cent on soap and candies, on and after this date, owing to the high price of tallow.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Bank of California is called for October 5th.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has tendered the appointment of Collector of Customs at Chicago to J. Russell Jones.

—Dr. Norton, a dentist of Amesbury, Mass., was called out of his house on Thursday morning to attend a patient, when he was shot at twice and wounded, and afterwards chloroformed and robbed of a gold watch and one hundred and sixty-five dollars. The chances are in favor of his recovery.

—Frank Mullins, mate of the steamer Illinois, died at Memphis on Thursday morning from injuries inflicted some weeks since at Vicksburg by a negro named Clay, who struck him over the head with a bar of iron. Clay is in jail there to answer for assault with intent to kill. Mullins leaves a wife and three children.

—The *habeas corpus* case of Col. John A. Joyce came up in the United States Circuit Court in St. Louis on Thursday, and was ordered to stand over till Monday next. Judge Miller stated, however, that he knew no reason why the prisoner could not give bail there without being required to go to Jefferson City for that purpose.

—The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution endorsing the action of the New Orleans chamber in its adoption of twelve per cent., or actual tare, in hogsheads of Lousiana plantation sugar. The resolution was accompanied by the endorsement of over one hundred grocers, who agree to instruct their agents or commission merchants to purchase for them on no other terms.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····The Xantha and Iron City clubs play at Union Park this afternoon.

····The epizootic now prevailing in New York has not reached Pittsburgh.

····Tramps are already commencing to seek lodgings in the city police stations.

····A new schedule will go into effect on the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Road next Sunday.

····The melodious tinkle of the shiny bell-punch will soon be heard on the Wylie and Center avenue passenger railway.

····A large number of persons left yesterday for Altoona, to attend the annual Convention of the Y. M. C. Associations.

····The little child of James McNally, Esq., of Penn avenue, which was severely burned a few days ago, died on Wednesday night.

····The Frobsinn Society are rehearsing an opera which they intend to bring out some time in November, the occasion of their twenty-fifth anniversary.

····The will of Jacob Balzer was filed with Register Gray yesterday by 'Squire Hoerr. Michael Ernwein is named executor of the instrument which is dated June 28, 1875.

····A committee has been appointed by the citizens of the Fifteenth ward to visit the schools once each month to ascertain the progress which is being made, and the manner of conducting the schools.

····The Expert club, of Harrisburg, has signified its acceptance of the proposition of the Xanthas, that the gate receipts be divided, and the two clubs will accordingly play at Union Park some day next week.

····While the guests of the Young Men's Home, on Duquesne Way, were seated at dinner yesterday, a portion of the ceiling fell, frightening away the appetites for their dinners and completely spoiling the dishes on the table.

····It is probable that Patrick Conway and wife, who reside at No. 148 Cherry alley, will be allowed to adopt the little child which was left at the Union Depot on Wednesday night, mention of which was made in our issue of yesterday.

····The following Pittsburghers were among those registered at the Philadelphia hotels on Wednesday: J. H. Walter, Thos. H. Hunter, W. H. Shoenberger, Alex. Frew, J. G. McCandless, C. K. Lewis, A. H. Rose, C. H. Morledge, J. M. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. John Huga, A. J. Scott, W. J. Sewell, J. T. J. Brown.

····At the meeting of the Humane Society yesterday afternoon, Superintendent Street reported that he was yet taking vigorous measures against the butchers, who still persist in violating the law by ill treating cattle in their charge. The society has recently received documents from England, Scotland and Italy, showing that it has not only made itself felt in Allegheny county, but has gained a reputation across the sea.

····A Gymnasium has been built on Collin's avenue, East End, which is controlled by an association, of which the following are the officers: President, E. Clark; Secretary, S. Clark; Treasurer, H. Mobler; Managers, Messrs. Clark, H. B. Mobler, A. K. Scott, W. Furguson, L. Kuhn, C. Able, E. Kuhn, H. McCune, and W. Blake. Business meetings are held on Wednesday and Saturday evenings of each week.

····The Washington and Mt. Vernon excursion party, which left yesterday, numbered about one hundred and fifty persons; thirty-five were taken in at Connellsville, making the whole number on the train one hundred and eighty-five. The train consisted of engine No. 129 and seven elegant passenger coaches, and forty miles an hour was fixed upon as the maximum rate of speed. The programm, as already published, will be carried out, and the excursion promises to be a very enjoyable one. Each excursionist at Mt. Vernon will get a little hatchet. The train will pull up in the city again Saturday evening about eleven o'clock.

····"Rover" Coulson, according to the *Telegraph*, is gaining an unsavory reputation by accepting evidences of the friendly feeling of fellow officers in the shape of cigars, which he puts in his pocket, and then when he observes the one who gave it to him smoking he forthwith reports him to the Mayor for violation of the rule which prohibits smoking while on duty. That is a poor, mean way of currying favor with the Mayor. The patrolman who will pull at his "toby" while in active service should be reported, but the one who does the reporting should have too much self-respect to receive a favor and return the kindness by having the officer suspended for a number of days.

PERSONAL.

***Mr. John H. Page, of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, is in the city.

***Wm. Semple, Esq., has just returned from Cincinnati, where he took a peep at the Exposition.

***Mr. R. B. Brown, chairman of the Water Committee, after an extended ramble, is home again.

***Miss Lilly Hurst, the editor of the Circleville, Ohio, *Herald*, has accepted the invitation of the Press Reception Committee to be present at the Exposition.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Two Engines Badly Wrecked—No One Injured.

Yesterday morning a collision took place on the Pennsylvania railroad, near Brinton Station, a few minutes before seven o,clock, which resulted in wrecking the engine of the Cincinnati express train coming toward this city, as well as that of an accommodation train.

The following account of the affair is furnished by the railroad authorities: The first section of the Cincinnati express west yesterday morning ran into the side of the Brinton accommodation engine, just west of Brinton Station, at 7:06. The express was about on time, and the engineer of the accommodation was pulling out on the main track, when he should have remained on the siding. When he discovered his mistake he could not get back on the siding, and the engine of the express ran into the side of the accommodations engine and tank. There was no person injured on either train. The accident caused a delay of over two hours in the arrival of all trains. The matter is to be investigated, in order that the party or parties to blame may be dealt with accordingly.

Immense Waste!!!

The amount of money annually wasted in the purchase of inferior goods, by inexperienced buyers, is enormous. The right time has come. The public rejoice, I have annihilated the prices. Look and read:

Honest suits for everybody at $10 00.
Good business suits at $10 50.
Choice diagonal suits at $15 00.
Fine dress suits at $20 00.
Pantaloons for labor at $1 50.
Pantaloons for business wear at $3 50.
Pantaloons for dress wear at $5 00.

Youths' and boys' suits at the same low rates. No fear of having my prices copied or imitated; they are altogether too low.

QUALITY AND PRICES.

Believing that the quality and prices of clothing are matters not unworthy of the scrutiny of prudent men, T. Tobias, the People's Clothier, Big No. 13 Sixth street, invites the attention of that class of the community to my new stock of fine Fall Clothing for gentlemen and boys.

P. S.—Will make suits or overcoats to order, in good style, for $10 less than any Eastern house can make them. Nothing but imported goods used in the custom department.

T. TOBIAS, Big No. 13, Sixth street.

A Full Line

of notions and fancy goods; special inducements to city and country merchants are offered in these goods at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s 176 and 178 Wood street.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Alex. and John A. Dickey, bankrupts, Allegheny City. Argument on application for injunction against execution creditors. Decision reserved.

J. & Ira B. Duncan, Beaver county, and Robert B. Edgar, same county. On petition of assignee, rules were granted on Speyerer & Co., bankers, and the Beaver Deposit Bank, to show cause why they should not refund to the estate the amount of dividends alleged to be overpaid.

W. C. Slaughterbeck, Allegheny City. Injunction granted against J. W. Graham, W. H. Sterrett and Agnes Slaughterbeck.

Concord Savings Bank, Butler county, alleged bankrupt. Restraining order as to J. Y Foster was dissolved so far as it effects his judgment against H. P. Conway and W. H. Finlin, and continued as to other judgments.

John Flucker, Luzerne county. Voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed. Usual order made and referred to Register Willard.

Jacob Stanfield, Butler county. Voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed. Usual order made and referred to Register Shafer. On petition filed, a restraining order was granted against certain execution creditors.

J. B. Sneathen & Co., vs. the proceeds of the freight of the steam tug Tom Rees. The Commissioner's report of distribution was presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judge Sterrett.)

The jury found for defendant in the case of Bennett vs. Dollar Savings Bank previously reported.

A verdict for plaintiff for $857 46 was returned in the case of W. M. Abrams, trustee of the Citizens' Savings Bank of East Brady, Pa., vs. George Nesenthaler; an action on a promissory note.

Michael Cannon vs. the Penn avenue Building and Loan Association. Verdict for plaintiff for $165 35.

John McLaren vs. Samuel R. Fullerton; action to recover moneys alleged to be due. On trial.

The account of Madison Bailey, trustee of Cornell and Werling, was presented and filed and publication ordered, said account to be confirmed on October 16th, unless exceptions be filed prior to that date.

Trial List for To-day.

Steele vs. Trunick et al.
Weichsel vs. Taylor.
Sweeney vs. Bigley.
Richardson vs. Welsh & Co.
Chambers vs. Miller.
Eislee vs. Shallenberger et al.
Rote vs. Bracken.
Collins vs. Coal Bluff Coal Co.
Cincinnati *Gazette* Co. vs. S. A. Clark et al.
England et al., vs. Boreland.
Hughes et al., vs. Gaffney et al.
Rees vs. I. W. and M. B. & L. Asso.
Voeghtly vs. Goettman.
Brown vs. Farrell et al.
Down vs. Scandon.
Partridge vs. Downer.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judge Ewing.)

The jury in the case of Anna Maria Graw, executrix of Jacob Graw, deceased, vs. Wm. Putsch, a *scire facias* on a mechanic's lien, found for the plaintiff for $546, subject to the determination of a question of law reserved for the Court in *banc*.

The jury found for plaintiff for $356.19, in the case of Sausser, Dangler & Co. vs. W. A. Barr & Bro; an action to recover for shoes sold.

O'Neil & Rook vs. D. W. Evans; an action to recover for advertising. Verdict for plaintiffs for $353.37.

The case of Wm. L. Buetler vs. Alex. T. Cassidy, an action of ejectment, is on trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Hughes et al. vs. the Chicago and Pittsburgh Mining Company.
Howell vs. Howell.
Lorenz, for use, vs. Lorenz.
Fosters & Struthers vs. the Nation Trust Company.
Leonard et al. vs. Moss et al.
Clark vs. Roth & Gan.
Colwell vs. Johnson.
Mechling, trustee, vs. Wray.
Johnson vs. Johnson et al.
Jones vs. McGinnis.
Addington vs. Same.
Thomas vs. Warren.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge White.)

Alexander McGill was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Ann M. Meghan, and the costs were divided.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Mary Starr, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of Susan Craig, the jury returned a verdict of acquittal.

In the case of William McAuliff, charged with felonious assault, on oath of M. Harrison, the jury is out. The defendant is charged with having fired a pistol at "Bull" White, and his brother "Paddy," a year or more ago. About that time "Bull" White and Jimmy Donovan had arranged to fight a duel, which was to take place on Troy Hill. "Paddy" was opposed to the duel, and when his brother was in a carriage, which was soon to start for the scene of the duel, he made an attempt to get him out. McAuliff, one of the seconds, was present, and "Paddy's" determination to spoil the sport seems to have aroused him and incensed him against "Paddy." McAuliff fired one or two shots at "Paldy," it is alleged, and immediately both the Whites turned upon him and he was obliged to flee. While he was being pursued by "Bull" White, he fired at the latter. Later in the same day "Bull" met McAuliff on the street, and shot him through the lung. While McAuliff was lying at his boarding house, an officer went to arrest him, but one of McAuliff's friends met him at the door and informed him that the wounded man could not be moved. The officer hesitated, and McAuliff took advantage of the time to get out the back way and make his escape, which he succeeded in doing. Subsequently a report came to this city that McAuliff had died in Philadelphia. This report proved a canard, and McAuliff soon after turned up and was arrested.

John Apper, Jr., is on trial on a charge of larceny. The prosecutor is John Plischiner.

Edward McCaffrey, indicted for misdemeanor under the livery act, charged by James McPhilliamy. Jury out.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

John Appey,	Amelia Yunker, 3.
Adam Brown,	John Yunker, 4.
Buck McCloskey,	James Lamerd.
Frank Dorsey et al.,	John Hughes.
Aug. Wagner,	James Kelly.
J. J. White, 2.	John Kane.
Aug. Brown,	Abraham Cole.
Philip Goetel, 3.	Mary A. Denniston, 2.
Frank Johnston.	David Smith.
Wm. Sandham.	James Bererford, 2.
Aug. Weisser.	

Court Brevities.

FIVE prisoners were removed from the county jail yesterday to the Work House, they having been sentenced to that institution during the present week.

JONES BROS., merchant tailors, brought an action in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday vs. David C. Stewart et al. members of the Braddocks Fields Brass Band for a balance of $197,10, alleged to be due on uniforms furnished the defendents by the plaintiffs.

A BILL in equity was filed in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday by Robert Douglass vs. John Smith et al. praying for an injunction to restrain the defendants, who are Supervisors of the public road in Snowden township, from tearing down a certain fence which belongs to the plaintiff.

A SUMMONS in partition was issued out of the Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday at the instance of James F. Schwartz vs. Mary Ann Hazlett et al. for the division of certain lands in the Fourth ward, Allegheny; also a lot in First ward, Pittsburgh. The summons was made returnable the first Monday in November.

AN information is about to made before a United States Commissioner in this city against Martin Miller, a young man of Clarion county, who is charged with robbing the mails. The young man referred to is a carrier of the United States mails in Clarion county, and it is alleged that he broke open a bag entrusted to his care and abstracted a letter containing a check for $130. It is further alleged that he forged the name of the party to whom it was made payable, and presenting it, precured thereon twelve dollars, and was to procure the balance the following day, when the fraud was discovered. The carrier was arrested on a charge of forgery, and is now in jail.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

Brief Mention of Minor Offenses and Petty Criminalities.

DAVID HOPKINS was committed by Mayor Hoerr, of the South Side, yesterday, to answer to a charge of burglary. The prosecutor was Harry Brinker.

'SQUIRE J. MC. SNODGRASS, of Braddock's Field, committed Manuel Von Shargo yesterday to await a hearing on a charge of assault with intent to kill, preferred by Mrs. C. C. Teeter, of Wilkins township.

JOHN K. STEWART, of Finley township, was fined ten dollars and costs yesterday, by Alderman McKenna, at the instance of Superintendent Street, of the Humane Society, for maliciously lodging a charge of shot in the shoulder of a cow belonging to a neighbor.

A WARRANT was issued for the arrest of John Kearns, who was charged with felonious assault and battery by Paul Rossman before Deputy Mayor Shaffer, of the South Side, yesterday. The allegations are that the defendant attempted to cut the plaintiff with a knife as he was going along Carson street on Wednesday night, for which he was unable to assign any cause.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHOLESALE HOUSE OF GILL & BROTHER, 253 Liberty St., Five Doors from head of WOOD STREET.

We are daily receiving goods, and have now one of the Largest Fall Stocks of BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS In the market, which will be sold at BOTTOM PRICES. Would call especial attention of the trade to our FORT PITT, BUFFALO and ERIE CALF and KIP HAND-MADE BOOTS.

Also, Women's, Misses' and Children's CUSTOM CALF SHOES.

Men's Miner's Shoes, Rubber Goods, at Factory Prices.

N. B.—Orders promptly attended to. Eastern bills duplicated.

FALL TRADE. M'CORD & CO. DEALERS IN Hats, Caps, Furs, and Ladies' Trimmed Hats.

Our Stock is the Largest in the City, comprising Every Style and Grade. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS will find no better or cheaper goods in the Market. Please call and examine.

Youman's Fifth Avenue Hats.

Elegant Style in Soft Goods.

McCORD & CO., No. 131 Wood Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The average modern French play is of but little worth. The "Romance of a Poor Young Man," adapted for the stage from a book written a number of years ago by Octave Feuillet is, however, an exception to the rule. Unlike such dramas as "Article 47," "Camille," "La Femme de Feu," and others of that trashy sort, it is healthy and pure in sentiment and tone, and is unquestionably of the very highest order of merit. It is full of unexpected and surprising situations, and the spectator finds himself wholly unable, when witnessing one act or scene, to correctly conjecture what will follow. It ends, though, in the orthodox way. Notwithstanding the fact that it is a society play, thoroughly French in every respect, it is free from words and ideas even of the slightest immoral tendency, and those who love a good play and excellent acting should certainly see it before it gives way to something else. It was splendidly enacted last night and the evening previous, every member of the company sustaining their part in a manner worthy of nothing but the warmest praise and commendation. Mr. Waverly and Miss Fletcher were called before the curtain. The only villain in the play, if such a term can be applied to a woman, is *M'lle Helberin*, an intriguing character which Miss Weidman assumed and interpreted in a manner particularly marked by truthfulness of conception and fidelity to nature. Mr. Wilson, as *Alain*, was unusually good also. Miss Hastings had a *role*, that of a lugubrious woman, which did not fit her at all. She did as well, however, as her temperament would admit of, and that is all that could be asked of her. On the whole, we are rather glad that there is no "star" at the Opera House this week, because it affords an opportunity to judge the real strength of the company, unenhanced by the presence of one who has attained a higher rank in the profession—sensation actors not included—and who is a better actor than those who render support. Last night's play will be reproduced this evening, and those who propose visiting the Opera House can count upon delightful acting and a number of very charming scenes, for which the public is indebted to the liberality of the management and the talent of Mr. Palmer.

Fifth Avenue Theatre.

The sensation play of "Pomp" and the other attractions at this theatre continue to draw fair audiences.

Trimble's Varieties.

There is a good company here this week, and the specialties of the greater number of its members are very good.

THE PRESIDENT.

On His Way to Colorado—He is Interviewed at the Union Depot.

President Grant with his family passed through the city yesterday morning on his way to Colorado. He came in the Directors' car of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, which was attached to the second section of the Cincinnati express. The train was somewhat delayed by the accident which occurred at Brinton, as noted elsewhere. Mr. Vannote, Secretary of the Industrial Exposition, and Mr. Josiah King, were the only gentlemen who called on the President in his car. The Secretary called to ascertain the feelings of the President with reference to his attendance at the opening of the Exposition. The President acknowledged the receipt of an invitation by letter to be present on that occasion, and believed it had been answered by General Babcock. He expressed much interest in the Exposition, but he was now a week later going to Colorado than he intended to have been, and he could not possibly be here by the 7th prox., but he expected to be in this city on his return East, about the 15th of October, when he would be pleased to visit the Exposition. The interview was satisfactory, inasmuch as it gave pretty good assurance that his Excellency would be present at the Exposition before it closed.

The car containing the Presidential party was switched off to the Pan Handle track, and in a few minutes was attached to a train bound for Cincinnati. The party didn't stop long enough to take breakfast at the hotel, but they will not suffer, for the car was well stocked with provisions for the gastronomic entertainment of the travelers.

The Great Question

of the day seems to be shall we have hard money or soft money but that which the people need most are good brushes of all kinds. They can be bought at the manufactory of J. D. Thompson & Co., 176 and 178 Wood street.

Woolen Goods

consisting of yarns of all colors undershirts and drawers and hosiery of all kinds, bargains in these goods are offered at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s 176 and 178 Wood street.

Willow Ware

of all kinds and brushes of all kinds at headquarters, J. D. Thompson & Co., 176 and 178 Wood street.

Stationery Goods

consisting of writing paper of all kinds, inks, pen holders, lead pencils, slate pencils, and slates, are offered at very low prices at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s 176 and 178 Wood street.

G. W. Spencer, Dentist, 254 Penn Avenue.

The preservation of the natural teeth a specialty. Artificial human eyes inserted

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CHECKERED FRONT.

The House that Sells the Great WHITE RIVER FLOUR, The Best Flour For the Money in the United States.

FULL AND COMPLETE LINE GROCERIES.

NEW GOODS! MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN, Cor. Market St. and 4th Ave.,

Having received a large and handsome stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

We are prepared to offer to our patrons Desirable Goods at LOWER PRICES THAN EVER

SATIN FINISH CACHMIRE BLACK SILKS

Guaranteed to be good value and give entire satisfaction to the wearer.

NEW COLORED SILKS

In choice cloth shades—Seal Browns, Maroon, Myrtle, Prune, Navy Blue, &c. These Silks are very handsome in Shades and Quality, and we can safely say the cheapest offering in the country.

Black Cashmeres, Mourning Goods, Dress Goods, &c.

AT VERY LOW PRICES! *We Invite an Examination.*

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN, Cor. 4th Ave. & Market St.

MOSQUITO BARS! AND FLY BARS.

We would call attention to our Portable Folding Canopies,

Can be adjusted to a bedstead, chair or lounge in an instant. No traveler should be without one—occupies a small space when folded.

HOLTZMAN & WIEDERHOLD, *UPHOLSTERERS,* NO. 64 WOOD STREET.

STEVENSON & FOSTER Printers and Stationers, Are prepared to get up Paper Books, AND BILLS IN EQUITY, ON SHORT NOTICE. WOOD ST. AND THIRD AVE.

W. B. LUPTON & CO., Slate Roofers, AND DEALERS IN SLATE OF VARIOUS COLORS, OFFICE, 354 PENN AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders promptly attended to. Repairing neatly done.

The Celebrated Double Elastic SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS, are for sale by all dealers in Stationery. For the convenience of those who may wish to try them, Sample Cards, containing one each of the 15 numbers, will be sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts.

Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., 138 and 140 Grand St., New York.

Insure with the Ætna of Hartford 59 FOURTH AVENUE. ASSETS JAN. 1875 $6,497,275.94. S.S. CARRIER, Agent.

J. S. KING, DENTIST, NO. 71 SIXTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA. The preservation of Natural Teeth a Specialty.

NEW MESS MACKEREL — 40 KITS Extra large No. 1 and Mess Mackerel just received from Boston and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO., Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

POLITICAL.

COLORED REPUBLICANS ATTENTION.—THE Grand Central Hartranft Club Will meet at the Republican Headquarters, No. 88 Diamond street, This Friday Evening, at 7 1-2 O'Clock.

All colored men wishing to join are urged to attend.

JOHN HATFIELD, Captain.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS, FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1875. AUTUMN. 1875.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO. MARKET STREET. Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery Goods.

Our Stock being now Complete in Every Department, comprising all Novelties and many lines of our own importation, close cash and short time buyers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing. LOWEST PRICES GUARANTEED.

Sole Agents for HARMONY BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS.

RITER & CONLEY, SUCCESSORS TO JAMES M. RITER, BUILDERS OF OIL TANKS, BLAST FURNACES, SIEMEN FURNACES, Rolling Mill Stacks, Iron Roofing, And all kinds of Sheet Iron Work, ALSO, COPPER WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Office and Works, 55 and 56 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa

BISSELL & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF STOVES, RANGES, GRATES, FENDERS, &c. MANTLES, Marble and Marbleized Slate.

Greatest Variety! Newest Designs! Lowest Prices!

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE "Peerless" Shaking Grate.

235 LIBERTY ST. AND 242 PENN AVENUE.

1875 New Autumn Styles. 1875

Largest Stock in the City Just Opened.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS!

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS IN OUR Dress Good Department.

FULL LINE OF ALL THE LEADING BRANDS OF Domestic Dry Goods, Shawls, Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves & Small Wear

Bottom Prices Guaranteed.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Fullerton's Freeport Flannels, New Lisbon Flannels, Blankets and Yarns.

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co, 239 and 241 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO. Are offering their Stock of Carpets, Cocoa and China Mattings, Oil Cloths and Linoleum, Ottomans, Hassocks, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, &c., AT REDUCED PRICES, NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE

R. & W. JENKINSON, MANUFACTURERS AND EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Tobacco, Cigars And Leaf Tobacco, 287 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. LARGEST STOCK OF TOBACCOS AND CIGARS IN THE CITY.

JULY 6, 1875. *EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN* CARPETS.

During this month, while taking stock, we shall offer goods on hand at the lowest prices reached since 1862; will close out many of our new and choice patterns, to make place for others AT LESS THAN ACTUAL COST. A number of MADE-UP CARPETS, in Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain will be sold at less than auction prices. Call early and get the first choice of patterns.

M'Farland, Collins & Co., NEW NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.

PHOSPHOR BRONZE FOUNDRY For the City of Pittsburgh and Surrounding District.

ATWOOD & M'CAFFREY, No. 50 to 60 THIRD AVENUE, Between Market and Ferry Streets.

Under Special License of C. J. A. DICK, Patentee, No. 2038 Washington avenue Philadelphia, Pa.

TRADE MARK, PHOSPHOR BRONZE

Castings for Mills and General Machine Work Furnished Promptly. Orders solicited.

GREAT REDUCTION

Look at these Prices

Decorated China Sets, 44 pieces, all colors, only	$8 00
Gold Band China Sets, 56 pieces	10 00
Best Quality China Dinner Sets	30 00
Iron Stone Sets	4 00
Decorated Chamber Sets with Slop Jar in variety of patterns	10 00
Iron Stone China Dinner Plates, per dozen	1 20
Iron Stone China Breakfast Plates, per dozen	1 05
Centennial Tea Cups, China	2 25

Also, a large stock of BRITANNIA WARE, SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND Fine and Common Glassware, AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

We make a specialty of TABLE CUTLERY OF ALL GRADES.

Call or send for a Catalogue.

OLD CHINA HOUSE, 100 Wood St., Geo. H. Garber & Co.

RED CEDAR BOARDS FOR SALE BY ROBERT DICKEY & CO., No. 80 Water street.

Mosquito Bars AND WIRE MATTRESSES, AT NOBLE'S, Cor. 3d Ave. and Smithfield St.

NEW GOODS. Large Stock, Choice Styles, AT HENRY SMITH & SONS, 98 Wylie Ave.

J. H. JOHNSON, Great Western Gun Works, 285 LIBERTY STREET.

Muzzle and Breech-loading RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, GUN MATERIALS, FISHING TACKLE, &c. Guns, Revolvers and Pistols Repaired. Send for a Price List. For sale cheap, a lot of second-hand Revolvers and Double Shot Guns.

RED CEDAR FENCE POSTS—2 CARS for sale by ROBERT DICKEY & CO., No. 80 Water street.

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING .... N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON .... D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO. EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875.

DAILY GAZETTE:
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All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE:
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Single Subscribers $1 75
Clubs of five 1 50
Clubs of ten 1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE*—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.*

KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER.
FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McLELLAND.
AUGUSTUS BECKERT.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 100¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 116½.

THE fuller details of the storm in Texas show it to have been attended with the most devastating effects. Unlike most events of the character, the details are far more terrible than those at first received. A more destructive storm has rarely visited our country.

PRESIDENT GRANT and party passed through this city yesterday morning, in a special car, on his way to St. Louis, and thence to Colorado. He will return about the middle of October, and will spend a day at our Industrial Exposition. He is in excellent health, apparently.

IT turns out that PIOLETTE was a canal contractor at the time when one of our State canals was being constructed. The canal thus referred to was severely condemned by ex-Governor BIGLER, as extravagant and costly, owing to the jobbery of the contractors. PIOLETTE had no less than eight of these contracts. A beautiful subject he, to manage the finances of the State.

THE Philadelphia *Times* intimates that it favors the Democratic ticket, in part, because the Republicans propose to defer resumption beyond 1879. If consistent in this declaration, why does it not distinctly make it the issue? If it will pledge the Democracy to an attempt to enforce resumption, that party will go under in Western Pennsylvania so deep that no plummet will ever find it.

THE Reading *Times* says Governor HARTRANFT's fine military record during the war, his executive ability, and fidelity to the interests of all the people of the State, added to his personal integrity, make him the most popular Governor Pennsylvania has ever had. Of his reelection there is no doubt; every day he grows stronger, and the only question now is for the people to give him a large majority, one that will show how well they appreciate a good Governor.

THE riffle in New Haven over the erasure of a clause from the city school report, in deference to the Roman Catholic parochial schools, resulted in a very large vote at the election of School Board on Monday, and the return of the Protestant ticket. The poll was 4,058; the successful men, Samuel Hemingway, present member, George H. Watrous and Frank Tyler, received from 2,100 to 2,800 votes; the next three received from 1,300 to 1,700. The result is indicative of the steady regard of the American people for their common school system.

THE *Post* is rapidly reaching the position of downright stupidity. An illustration of our remark is found in the attempt to create the impression that we, with other Republican journals, fear to meet the municipal question. A short time since we invited the *Post* to open out on that subject, agreeing to canvass every essential point it might raise. We drove it from several lying statements, and eventually offered to prove that a good share of any extravagance that may exist in this city is wrought by Democratic contractors. The *Post* dried up just then, and waited till it supposed we had forgotten what had been said, and now is running its old insinuations just as though they were original, and had not been replied to. This may be bright and smart, but is generally accepted as stupid. A man that repeats exploded assertions always ranks as a bore.

THE political canvass, in Ohio, is one of great animation, and grows warmer and warmer as the election draws near. The most eminent speakers of both parties are engaged, and nightly meeting very largely attended are held in every county in the State. The deepest interest is manifested by the people of every shade of politics to quietly hear both sides, so that a dispassionate judgment can be arrived at by the time they are called upon to cast their ballots. The mere personnel of the men, who are up for office, is entirely ignored in discussions, the records of the candidates and their political principles being properly thought to be the true grounds for discussion. From all indications that can be gathered the Republican ticket will be elected by a good majority, as the feeling is fast growing of the utter impracticability—not to say criminality—of the wild inflation schemes of the Democracy. The solid, substantial men of the State, the farmers and workingmen—indeed all classes, are open in their expressions of disapprobation of the unlimited and unrestrained issue of irredeemable paper money. The very wildness and barbarousness of the scheme to flood the country with this class of currency has had the proper effect, and there is little doubt that the overthrow of the Democracy, which urges it, is certain.

EVEN Spain, with a Bourbon on the throne, seems disposed to resent Catholic interference in State educational affairs. The demands of the Pope have been so rigid, and exclusive toward Protestant schools, that the Government realizes that it cannot give them effect. The official representing the Spanish Government at Rome has been decided and earnest in representing the difficulties of his Government, and the Pope will be compelled to recede from his strong demands. Such events should serve to fully remind the adherents of the Roman Church that they are treading on dangerous ground in assailing the educational systems of the day. It is not merely in this country and Germany that there is such intense hostility to Churchly interference in Public School affairs, but the same feeling is spreading everywhere. To us, regarded merely as a policy, it would be much better for the Catholic Church to promptly ignore this subject, and seek by other methods to keep abreast the demands of the age. The day is past when the Catholic Church can successfully run a tilt against the Governments of the world. The tendencies of the age are toward education, and while, in this country, we do not object to the Catholics having such schools of their own as they may choose, neither here nor elsewhere will its policy of interference in public education be at all permitted.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

The meeting last night, at Lafayette Hall, the real opening of the political canvass in this county, was large, intelligent and enthusiastic. Senator MORTON's address was a masterly effort, which appealed wholly to the reason of his hearers, and, if we are to judge of the result by the frequent outbursts of approval, the address was a decided success. His explanation of the greenback—its history, its status, so to speak, as a representative of value, not money itself—and his complete review of the national legislation on the currency and present banking system, fully answered the arguments of the opposition not only, but completely set at naught their absurd, wild Communistic theories of inflation. Democracy was made to appear in its true colors in this regard, and its inconsistencies and absurdities were made clear and transparent as noon-day. We greatly regret that every honest Democrat in the county, every one who wishes to cast his vote for the future prosperity of his country, and for the building up of the depressed affairs of business and manufacturing in this and other places, could not have listened to the eloquent speaker on this all important topic.

Senator MORTON has one peculiar and marked characteristic, which is made fully apparent in every address he makes. He always gives his hearers something new to think about; some original thought, or budget of thoughts rather, evolved from a close and thorough study of passing events in our history, and from our national legislation and its theories and supposed consequences. In this he fully establishes his reputation as a statesman and a profound thinker. The attention of his audience, after having been called to the fact that about eighty ex-rebel officers had been elected to Congress, was directed to the question, what the nature of the legislation would likely be, in case Democracy should gain ascendency in the Senate and Executive chair. Would they continue to vote pensions to the Union soldiers, their widows and orphans, unless a like gratuity should be extended to the Southern soldiers? The question was quite pertinent, in view of the fact that power had been voted into hands which were recently in rebellion against the Government. At the South political promotion, social standing, respectability itself, depended upon whether a man was a rebel soldier, or a civilian working with and in unison with the leaders of the rebellion; and yet, in the face of this obvious fact, and in full view that promotion at the South depends upon faithful service given to the rebellion, Northern Democracy presumes to cry out—"the war is over; let bygones be bygones." This is not the case at the South. There, to be known as a Union man—among the hosts of Democracy—is to be ostracised, socially as well as politically.

The address throughout was a masterly one, and was listened to through an hour and three-quarters by the vast audience with scarcely an interruption. We congratulate the able speaker and the party which claims him, and feel that could his thoughts be made to reach the masses, the wild, absurd attempts at repudiation of National obligations by the Democratic party, and their foolish theories on finance, would be blown to the winds, as they should be.

Now that the campaign has been opened, we trust the Committee will follow up this auspicious beginning, and furnish the people with addresses from other leading and truly great men, to the end that they may be fully instructed on the all-absorbing national question of finance, upon which there appears to be such a wide diversity of feeling, if not downright ignorance.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The suggestions made in the Life Insurance Convention, now in session in New York, cannot fail to draw immediate and earnest attention to the equities involved in life policies. Usually, the applications for policies are made out rapidly by the agent, the candidate answering a long list of questions, which are, more or less, confusing. The policy comes, and it has about it so many limitations and safeguards for the insurer, and so few for the insured, that the advantages are all on one side. It is declared by the commissioners referred to, that all this is the result of a deliberate plan, the object being to put the holders of policies at as great a disadvantage as possible. There has been a blind apprehension of this among the people, for a time past, but we have never seen it so definitely stated before. The people, indeed, have been losing faith in life insurance, not that the system, in itself, is not well enough, but the method of conducting it is at fault. The net result of the business, during the past year, was a loss, in the aggregate of policies. Some of these legitimately closed, by the death of the holders, but the great majority lapsed, either because of inability to pay premiums, or from the abandonment of life insurance, by the parties concerned.

It is very properly urged that equalizing legislation should be had, whereby life companies will be compelled to make equitable contracts with the people. Since the Courts have decided that the suicide clause does not avail, unless it be clearly proven that the person was sane at the time of taking his life, clauses have been inserted in policies to the effect, that sane or insane, suicide shall invalidate the policy. It is proposed by the Commissioners that a law shall be enacted that after five annual payments on the account of premium, a policy shall be non-forfeitable, and payable at death, no matter how that death may occur. The equity of this is palpable. Five payments are the best possible evidence of good faith on the part of the insured. And even were a question answered erroneously, five years of payments are enough to invalidate the error. In brief, it should be made into law, that where five annual payments have been made, no excuse, or peculiarity in the policy, or manner of death of the insured, or any cause whatever, except the insolvency of a company, should prevent the payment of the policy.

The readiness with which many companies contest the payments of policies, wearying parties out in suits at law, or by threats of contests at law, compel a compromise by which a small proportion of the amount called for in the policy is paid, has brought life insurance into very general disrepute. There is a very general belief, among the people, that there are not ten honest life insurance companies in the entire country. The parade of figures made, showing assets, ranging up into the millions, does not serve to remove this sense of distrust. The readiness of companies with large assets to contest small policies, does not argue the valid accumulation of assets. And hence, a policy of insurance has lost its negotiable character, which once made it, in a measure, security for debts. The feeling is, that however honestly the holder acted, some whim on the part of the company, or a purpose to deliberately evade the payment of the policy, may compel a suit at law, with its expense, annoyance and delay, before the face of the policy is realized. When, in addition to what is seen in the directions named, we add that a seeming extravagance in building, ostentation in display, and an unduly liberal compensation is made to officers, we may readily imagine why confidence in life insurance is being steadily undermined.

The remedy for this is in some such course as that proposed by the Commissioners. A law should be enacted, compelling insurance companies to deal with rigid fairness, with their policy holders. Many of our life insurance companies have grown up into strong affairs, and like all strong moneyed institutions, are becoming soulless. Their interests, not those of the insured; their welfare,—not that of families dependent on a hard earned policy for the pittance it brings,—is what is considered. The time has come for a change, and unless it is speedily made, the whole fabric of life insurance will be made to totter and fall. The anger of the companies toward the Commissioner of this State, because he holds them to a rigid accountability, is one of the evidences that there is need of stern, strong measures toward them. We cannot afford to permit life insurance, in which so much of the hard earnings of the people is invested, fall into a mere swindling affair; and yet this is its tendency. To load policies with conditions, many of which are not read, and few of which are understood, and afterward use them to evade payment, is little short of swindling.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Democratic Treasurer of Somerset county, Me., stole $2,893 of the public money, and his bondsmen paid the amount.

THE Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, will take the stump for soft money in Ohio on October 4, and will roar continuously from that time to the end of the campaign.

THE women candidates for County Superintendents of Schools in California fared badly in the late election, only one having been successful, so far as heard from.

MR. LAFAYETTE LANE, a son of General "Joe" Lane, who, in 1860, ran for Vice President on a ticket with the late J. C. Breckinridge, is the Democratic candidate for Congress in Oregon.

WARREN county Republican ticket: Register and Recorder, W. J. Alexander; Commissioners, E. R. Wheelock, Myron Durham; District Attorney, William Schnur; Auditors, E. A. Spencer, Henry Baxter.

THE Worcester *Spy* counts up 155 delegates thus far for Rice, eighty-six for Loring, thirty-four for Charles Francis Adams, and fifty-three uninstructed. It thinks it by no means improbable that Mr. Adams will be nominated as a compromise candidate.

THE Opposition papers call it defamation of character to expose the public and private records of the nominees of the Erie Convention. Well, they may call it what they please, but it can be safely said that the more these records are exposed the more damaging they will become.

A LEADING, straightout Democrat, of Schuylkill, who despises all bolters, says that Pershing will be beaten 1,000 in that county. The friends of Judge Ryan, the regular Democratic nominee for Judge in 1872, and who was beaten by Pershing, the Bolters' candidate, bear him no good will, and will pay him back for defeating the regular party nominee.

COL. PAUNCHEOUS PIOLETT intends to open the campaign, upon his part, by addressing the people at Clearfield on the 28th. We trust that Piolett will embrace this opportunity to throw some light upon that period when he was skirmishing about Fishing Creek, drilling the rebels who resisted the draft, and serving coffin notices upon loyal people.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

ONE of the most astonishing things, perhaps next only to the nomination of Greeley for President, to the Democracy of this section was the nomination of Vic. Piolette for State Treasurer. It fell like a thunderbolt into the Democratic camp. At first it was received with incredulity, but when at length it was confirmed, a heavy gloom settled down on the Democratic countenance, which has not yet been dispelled. Very many at once boldly declared that they would not vote for him. Vic. is an old stager in politics, having from childhood been a professional office-seeker. He is well know here, having been beaten for Congress in this district three or four times.—*Bloomsburg Republican.*

PERSONAL.

MRS. TILTON is living with her mother in Brooklyn.

NINE widows of Revolutionary soldiers are still drawing pensions at Hartford, Conn.

DR. LINDERMAN, Director of the Mint, has returned to Washington from his visit to the Pacific coast.

MR. THOMAS PAXSON, the father of Judge Paxson, of our Supreme Bench, is living in Bucks county, at the ripe old age of 80.

NEWS comes from abroad of the betrothal of our countrywoman, Mrs. Moulton, to Mr. de Hagermann-Lindencone, the Danish minister at Washington during several years.

IT is remarkable that the three Yale men who have died during vacation all met unnatural deaths. Mr. Wood, '68, shot himself; Mr. Crowell, Sheffield Scientific School, '76, was drowned, and Mr. Grinnell, '75, was killed by a base ball.

CAPT. JAMES IREDELL WADDELL, formerly of the Shenandoah, is now in command of one of the Pacific Mail steamers, and the Raleigh (N. C.) *News* says that he is the only one of the old Southern officers of the Navy who is now in charge of a vessel.

THE administrators on the estate of Cyrus Wakefield, of Wakefield, Mass., have declared a second dividend of six per cent., making a total of ninety-six per cent., and will probably declare another of three per cent. His assets and liabilities each amounted to nearly $5,000,000.

MRS. KEACH, an old lady—nearly eighty—exhibited at the late fair in Washington county, New York, a piece of worsted work six feet long and four broad, representing the death of George Douglas on the battle-field, after he had aided Mary, Queen of Scots, to escape from Lochlevin Castle. Mrs. Keach worked ten hours each day for eighteen months upon the embroidery. The work contains twenty figures of men, women and horses, and required 1,857,600 stitches.

SERGEANT PLUNKETT, of Worcester, is thoroughly convinced that this is a world of disappointments. Hearing that General Burnside was intending to pass through Worcester on Friday, Mr. Plunkett determined to give him a reception. Accordingly he ordered a generous collation at the Bay State House, invited a large number of guests, and engaged the loudest brass band to be had. The feast was spread, the guests assembled, and the band began to cover itself with glory, but instead of the illustrious General, there came only a brief telegram, saying he was detained by sickness in his family.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THERE are nearly 1,000,000 more women than men in Germany.

THE failure of Drake & Colby, grain exporters of New York, is announced.

THE Peekskill (N. Y.) Iron and Mining has passed into the hands of Thompson J. S. Flint as Receiver. The liabilities are $150,000.

A MAN seventy years old is to be hanged at Cleburne, Texas, on the first Friday of October. He has asked for three hours in which to deliver a speech on the gallows.

THE house of James Rutan, West Toltenville, Staten Island, was burned on Wednesday. Rutan's aged mother was burned to death. The remainder of the family escaped in their night clothes.

THE treaty of peace between the Colombian Government and the rebellious coast States has been signed by the President of the Colombia and also by the Presidents of all the States lately in insurrection.

JACOB LOUDEN stepped in front of a train at Bennington, Vt., on Wednesday, and was instantly killed. Poverty and poor health are supposed to be the cause of the act. He leaves a wife and four children. A daughter lay dead in the house when he committed suicide.

AT Piermont, N. H., a man named Cotting was awakened by a tramp, who with a cocked pistol demanded his money. Cotting directed the tramp to the bureau, containing $700, and the tramp laid down his pistol to search, when Cotting seized his pistol and shot the tramp dead.

THE principal coal companies in New York have raised the prices ten cents per ton. The Delaware & Hudson and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Companies agreed to suspend shipments to competitive points for two weeks, confining their business during that time to their Western and local trade.

THE feature of the Newton Creek Regatta on Wednesday was an eight-oared barge race between married and single crews. The bachelors won, beating their competitors by three lengths, much to the delight of the single ladies present, who signified their intention to do their best to induce the victors to change their boat next year.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE Cleveland *Leader* gives an account of a horrible case of cruelty and murder at Newburg, where a father and mother deliberately imprisoned a half-witted child in a barn and permitted him to die of starvation and exposure. The guilty parents are Patrick Kanen and his wife. They are in good circumstances, having property worth from five to ten thousand dollars. They have been locked up to await the result of the Coroner's jury.

THE *Ohio Journal* chronicles a frightful accident which occurred near Central College on Thursday last. A young man with three young ladies were riding after a spirited team, when the breaking of the neap while they were riding down a steep hill, frightened the horses, causing them to run away at a furious speed, throwing one of the ladies, named Peters, in front of the dashboards. Her foot caught in the spring, and in this position, with head downward, she was dragged a distance of half a mile. Her brains were beaten out by the horses' hoofs, her bones broken and her body nearly denuded of clothing. The remainder of the party were thrown out of the vehicle, and one, a sister to the above, seriously injured.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

The Revival of Spiritualism—The Mistletoe Collision — Captain Webb — Miss Beckwith — Marine Disasters—The Loss of the Vanguard—The Desert of Sahara and the International Tunnel—The Arctic Expedition—Gossip About Art Matters and Books.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

LONDON, September 4, 1875.

I know of no subject, apart from topics of momentary interest, more talked of just now than Spiritualism. It is preached against from many pulpits, while from almost as many, especially some of those of the Church of England, it is referred to with more or less of recommendation. Many clergymen regard it as a sort of choice cutting which they graft upon the old stock of Christianity. It is in this way that Spiritualism is making most of its converts. There is a special form of religion, denying all truth in other churches to which a few fo the lewder sort of believers belong, but it carries no weight; in fact, it is to it that much of the discreditable reputation which accompanies the new doctrines, is due. But the most astonishing result of this great revival of belief in Spiritualism is the apparent ease with which it has met and, in many cases, overcome the forces of infidelity. I think that I am hardly overstating the matter when I say that a *majority* of the undergraduates and most of the rising men—to say nothing of those who have already risen—in the English and Irish Universities, are skeptics. Many are deists, and a very few are complete atheists, but nearly all are disposed gravely to doubt the doctrine of any life after the world's work is done. To these rationalists, looking for something more tangible than tradition, and doubting the authority of orthodox dogmas, the new revelations, said to have been made through mediums, by spirits, appeared to be very silly and ridiculous for a long time, but within the past year or two some of these unbelievers were induced to investigate the matter as closely and dispassionately as they would the most erudite of Aryan myths, or the most obtruse of Asian mysteries. The result has been simply amazing. Belief in Spiritualism has spread like an epidemic among the scientific colleges at Cambridge; and, even in classic Oxford, it has made itself felt. Trinity College, Cambridge, (of course I refer now to the Dons only) is said to be all Spiritualists, and a singular result is that one now hears men, who have hitherto been leaders among the advanced skeptics, gravely avowing their belief in ghosts, goblins, incubi and other such matters, which have so long been regarded by the world in general as gross mediæval superstitions. Of course the undergraduates have not escaped the contagion, and I think I may say that a large number of the clearest heads (on both young and middle-aged shoulders) in Europe are now engaged in investigating a subject, which claims to be of vital importance, and which has hitherto been accused of being incapable of standing such a test. Of the results of this scrutiny we no doubt shall hear as they are produced.

The Alberta and Mistletoe Affair.

The fatal collision between Her Majesty's yacht "Alberta" and Mr. Heywood's yacht "Mistletoe" is still much talked of. The Coroner's jury has failed to agree; and rumor says that it was pure flunkeyism that frightened the members who wanted to find the officers of the Alberta guilty of manslaughter. The Queen, with a bad taste, not unusual with her, has written a letter, which has been published, expressing her belief that no one on board the Alberta was to blame. There is hardly any doubt that this letter had its influence upon the jury, although the Queen probably knows as little about the matter as you or I do.

Matters connected with water have occupied most of the public attention this week. Indeed I think I might call this letter a mixture of spirits and water, as I have several aquatic incidents to refer to.

Webb's Swimming Feat.

First of all is Captain Webb's really great feat, of swimming from England to France, which has made him the hero of the hour, a hero who has surpassed Leander. Nothing but enormous physical strength and a consummate knowledge of the natatorial art could have sufficed for such a deed, and both of these are combined in Captain Webb. He is a short, blonde man, with a heavy moustache, and a pleasant face. His muscular development is enormous, and his chest, for depth and width, is phenomenal. He is a slow swimmer, and Johnston, the brilliant champion, could swim all around him, but when it comes to endurance, Webb is unequaled, as he has shown in accomplishing this feat in which Johnston utterly failed. I think that one reason of the immense enthusiasm shown in England, about this matter, is the real and sincere delight which Englishmen, as a race, take in all feats of personal strength or skill. I think perhaps another reason may be found in the fact that he is not an American. What with Captain Boyton, Captain Bogardus, the pigeon murderer, and the rifle team, Americans have been taking their seat too far forwards this summer for English taste. I may be utterly wrong in this, but it is curious how often you hear people boasting of Webb as having done, with nothing but true British strength and pluck, what Boyton did with his patent Yankee invention.

Captain Webb's great success has already brought out a sort of rival in the person of a girl, only fourteen years old, named Agnes Beckwith, who swam the other day from London bridge to Greenwich, five miles in one hour and nine minutes, for a wager. When done she appeared to be quiet fresh, and volunteered to swim five miles more for another fifty pounds.

Collisions—The Iron Duke.

Some of the things that have been occurring are more serious than swimming matches, however. There have been two or three vessels lost by collision, and one fishing vessel from Stornoway—so well known to the readers of the Princess of Thule—has gone down with six men on board. Four widows and a number of orphans are mourning now in Stornoway.

But for the English world at large, the worst news of the week is that of the sinking of the great ironclad "Vanguard." A fleet of six ironclads has been visiting the principal Irish ports during the past few weeks. Great crowds of people have visited them at every place, and balls, banquets, and all sorts of entertainments have welcomed the officers. On Wednesday morning, the 1st inst., this fleet left Kingstown harbor for Queenstown. There was a dense fog, and after running out past the Kish light ship, they reduced their rate of speed to seven knots an hour, because of the danger of collision. Eight miles from Kish the Vanguard saw a large sailing vessel almost directly athwart her bows, and in changing her course suddenly to avoid running her down, she came in the way of the Iron Duke, invisible on account of the fog, and the result was that the Iron Duke's ram made a hole in the Vanguard's side, and in less than an hour the Vanguard was at the bottom of the sea. Fortunately discipline prevailed over alarm and terror. The officers gave their orders firmly, the men obeyed implicitly, and consequently every human life was saved, the Iron Duke taking all of the five hundred men on board and taking them back to Kingstown. So thick was the fog that the other vessels of the fleet knew nothing of the disaster, and went on their way, first learning the news at Queenstown. There are several lessons to be learned from an accident of this sort, and the journalists of the country are not backward in calling attention to the fact. The first feeling, however, of every one seems to have been one of thankfulness that it was not another "Captain" disaster, and that no lives were lost. The Vanguard was only about four years old, and cost £273,000. She was of 800 nominal horse power, and of six thousands tons displacement. The Iron Duke was a twin ship of the Vanguard. If one little accidental tap given at the speed of seven knots is sufficient to sink one of the best of England's iron clads, what is the use of building iron clads? A wooden vessel would probably have stayed up long after being struck, and in case of war could be more quickly moved than the iron clad, and so might escape a collision. They say that the Germans and French have stopped building iron clads, except for coast defense, and this affair certainly seems to testify very much against their utility.

The Desert of Sahara.

Another watery subject that is a good deal talked about just now is the Desert of Sahara. It is proposed to turn it into a sea. One plan is to overflow it with the salt water of the Mediterranean. This plan, others say, will not have the desired result of fertilizing the borders, and they want the new sea to be made of fresh water drawn from the Nile and other rivers. M. Edmond About, the great French writer, does not want the new sea made at all. Some people think this is because it is an English and not a French idea, but he says that the genial climate of Southern Europe is mainly due to winds which come from the heated Sahara. If cool water takes the place of hot sand what, he wishes to know is to become of the South of France?

Miscellaneous Matters.

There seems to be but little doubt now, that work upon the sub-marine tunnel to connect France and England will actually be commenced before very long.

The Arctic Expedition has been heard from at Disco. They had had rough weather but were all right and full of hope. This is the last news that can be expected from them for two or three years, during which time they expect to undergo all sorts of hardships and hope to get actually to the pole overland in sledges.

To come down to a more practical matter. A new street railway car has been successfully tried in Glasgow. Compressed air is, I believe, the motive power; perfect control and ten miles an hour, the result. Three half-pence per mile the cost of the power, which is very cheap when compared with 7d. per mile, the calculated cost of horse power.

Rumors of a war with China are in the air, and it is said that China has been diligently getting her army into condition, and that she will prove a different sort of opponent from Abyssinia, or Ashantee.

Art and Literary Gossip.

And now I shall conclude with such art and literary gossip as I have heard. A statue of our old enemy, Laird, late M. P. for Birkenhead, is about to be raised in Liverpool. His most famous exploit was his building the Alabama.

The Byron Memorial is likely to succeed. It is understood that a sight on the Thames embankment has been granted, and the Greek Government has offered to supply, free of cost in London, any quantity of Pentelic marble that may be desired.

To go from marble to music, Carl Rosa has engaged the Princesses' Theatre, which he is to open on the 11th inst., with English opera better produced in all details than it ever has been before in England. By devoting as much attention to it, and securing as good an orchestra and vocalists as are to be heard in Italian opera here, Mr. Rosa hopes to make English opera, what it has never been, popular in England.

Gounod has, I learn, composed a new oratorio called Ste Genevieve. I have not yet heard of any one having heard it.

Theatricals at this time of year are dull—I know of nothing new in that line. Mr. Charles Matthews is playing at the Gaiety, and Mr. John S. Clarke is at the Haymaket, but they can't be called novelties.

The British Association has been the scientific sensation of the week. It has been holding its annual meeting at Bristol. Its proceedings are too long for me to attempt to epitomize them in a short letter. It is enough to say that they were decorous, and nothing was done to shock the orthodox world, as Prof. Tyndall's address did at their meeting last year. The venerable and renowned Dr. Christison has been chosen to preside at their next meeting, which is to take place at Glasgow.

I cannot hear of many interesting new books. Perhaps the most important announcement is that of the final two volumes of Renan's work on the Early History of Christianity, of which the Life of Christ was the first volume. Professor W. D. Whitney's new work on The Life and Growth of Language, has attracted more attention than any other American scientific book for a long time, if I except that of Professor Fiske.

Henry Kingsley's latest novel "Number Seventeen" is, like most of his later productions, mad and incoherent, but still with marks of genius. In fact they are just what one should expect from the author of Ravenshoe. That dreary funny man, Burnand, has surpassed his own dreariness in his last book "About Buying a Horse." It argues greatly for the stupidity of the modern Briton, when we know that this man's productions are actually regarded as humorous. In these days of spirits I wonder we don't hear of Charles Lamb and Sydney Smith and Douglass Jerrold and Thackeray materializing, for the purpose of groaning over the low estate of English humor.

Dean Goulbourne's writings are not unknown in Pittsburgh, and there are doubtless some of your readers who will be pleased to learn that he has a new volume of short sermons on the life of the prophet Samuel now ready. It is called "The Child Samuel."

From Germany we hear through the literary papers of a new edition of the works of the father of scientific philology, Wilhelm von Humboldt, and also of a new variorum edition of Shakespeare, which Professor Leo, of Berlin, is preparing, and for which he asks contributions from every source.

X.

MAN AND WOMAN.

BY VICTOR HUGO.

Man was saying: "How can we,
In our little boats at sea,
Pass the guarda-costas by?"
"Row!" said the woman in reply.

Man was saying: "How forget
Perils that our lives beset,
Strife and poverty's low cry?"
"Sleep!" said woman in reply.

Man was saying: "How be sure
Beauty's favor to secure,
Nor the subtle philtery cry?"
"Love!" said woman in reply.

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THE SUN.

Daily and Weekly for 1875.

The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavor to describe them fully, faithfully and fearlessly.

THE WEEKLY SUN has now attained a circulation of over seventy thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavor to keep it fully up to the old standard but to improve and add to its variety and power.

THE WEEKLY SUN will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, carefully selected and legibly printed.

The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the WEEKLY SUN, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the WEEKLY SUN is their paper especially. It belongs to no party, and obeys no dictation, contending for principle, and for the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of knaves, and seeks no favors from their supporters.

The markets of every kind, and the fashions are regularly reported.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty-six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who may make special efforts to extend its circulation. Under the new law: which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty cents the cost of prepaid postage added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have the WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Anyone who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get the paper, postpaid, for a year.

We have no traveling agents.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty-six columns. Only $1.20 a year, *postage prepaid. No discount from this rate.*

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription, postage prepaid, 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent. **Address, "THE SUN," New York City.**

POTATOES — 200 BUSHELS CHOICE EARLY ROSE in store and for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. | DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. | DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. | DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

GRAND EXPOSITION OF NEW FALL DRY GOODS, AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22d, 1875.

NEW MEDIUM AND FINE

DRESS GOODS

At Very Low Prices.
At 12½c, Desirable Dark Plaids.
At 25c, New Alpacas, Mohairs, Twills, &c., in all the New Fall Colors.
At 22c, very desirable Dark Corded Mohairs.

Splendid Bargains
IN

Black Mohair Alpacas at 25c and 37½c.
Extra Fine Black Mohair Alpacas at 50c and 62½c.
Superb Quality Black Mohairs at 75c.
Black All Wool Cashmeres at 62½c and 75c.
Still Finer Black Cashmeres at 80c, 85c and $1.
Finest Black Cashmeres at very low prices.
New Black Dress Goods of all kinds.

ALL THE NEW COLORS IN
Cashmeres, Merinos, Mohairs and Fine Goods.

THE NEW STYLES OF PLAIDS
IN
Camel's Hair Cloths, Poplins, Twills, &c.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN

BLACK DRESS SILKS,

From $1 to $3.50 per yard,
NEW COLORED DRESS SILKS.

SILK AND VELVET

Departments.

Retail Stores, Jos. Horne & Co.

Special attention is invited to our assortment of

BLACK DRESS SILKS,

Of which we have a full line of prices in the following Standard Brands, now open:

HAND-SPUN

C. J. BOUNET & CO.,
ANT'N GUIUET & CO.,
CACHEMIRE DU RHONE.

Cachemire, Extra Quality, Beaver Brand,
Black Wool and Silk Warp Cashmeres.

Colored Silks.

NEW SHADES—Indigo, Marine, Prune, Slate, Seal Brown, Myrtle, Fumee, Russefouce.

Party Silks.

Light Blue, Pink, Flesh,
Green, Pearl, Lavender and White.

NOVELTIES IN

Dark, Plaid and Check Silks.

Black Silk Trimming and Costume

VELVETS.

Plain, Striped and Plaid.
Colored Velvets to match shades of Silk.
Seal Brown Velvets, 27 inches wide.
All of which are offered at lowest figures.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Our opening of Fall Styles of Ladies' Sacques and Costumes will take place next week. Time will be announced hereafter.

197 and 199

PENN AVE.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS!

THE LATEST STYLES,
A CHOICE STOCK

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 FIFTH AVENUE.

ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY

Of New Fall Styles in

LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS

SHAWLS,

OUTSIDE GARMENTS, &c.

Ladies' Suits in all desirable materials and colors.
New Silk Cashmere and Cloth Sacques.
Cashmere and Silk Polonaises.
New Costumes, Overskirts, &c.
New Shawls in great variety.

Special attention requested to the following

LADIES' SUITS!

Received Direct from Paris:

One Elegant Black Velvet Suit,
One Handsome Cashmere Suit.

The above Dresses were made in Paris in the Latest and most Fashionable Styles.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

FALL UNDERWEAR,

Muslin Undergarments,

FELT AND CLOTH SKIRTS,

All at the lowest possible prices.

September 18, 1875.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have just consummated the purchase of one of the largest lots of Black All-Wool Cashmeres ever brought to this market, and having bought the entire lot for Cash at quite a liberal discount from regular prices, we are prepared to offer our customers UNUSUAL GOOD VALUE in the goods.

We respectfully solicit a visit from any lady wishing to purchase a Black Cashmere Dress. We are satisfied that she will consult her own interest by looking through our stock of these goods. We will guarantee to sell her the best quality of goods imported, and save her from 15 to 20 per cent. in the price of the goods. An inspection of our goods and a comparison of our prices with those of any other house in the trade is all that will be necessary to satisfy any one of the above facts. We will be pleased at any time to send samples of the goods by mail, and we can ship any quantity that is ordered by mail or express to any part of the country. A visit is solicited.

A. W. ERWIN,

172 FEDERAL STREET, 174

Allegheny City, Pa.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

OFFERED IN

Housekeeping and Woolen

DRY GOODS

Flannels, Blankets, &c.
Best Country and Eastern Blankets.
Country and Eastern Flannels, all kinds.
White and Plain Colored Flannels, all qualities.
Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, &c.
Waterproof Cloths, all colors.

LOWEST AT CASH PRICES.

We will open every morning one case of

MERRIMAC CALICOS,

Dark Fast Colors, at 6¼c per yard.

Yard Wide "Hill's" Bleached Muslin,

At only 10c per yard,

BY THE YARD, PIECE OR PACKAGE.

This celebrated make of Bleached Muslin was never before sold at such a low price.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all kinds.
White and Colored Table Linens and Napkins.
White and Colored Bed Quilts.
Tickings, Shirtings, Ginghams, &c.
New Calicos, Chintzes, &c.

Latest Fall Styles

And choicest novelties in

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS

JUST OPENED.

Splendid Assortment of

Ladies' Silk Neck Scarfs.

Elegant Display of

New French Flowers.

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

New Fall Hats & Bonnets

Trimmed, Untrimmed or Trimmed to order.

New Ribbons, all colors and widths.
New Plumes, Birds and Wings.
Sash Ribbons in all new shades.
Trimming Velvets, Silk and Satins.
New and fresh arrivals of Hamburg Embroideries.
The new Fall styles in Woolen Trimmings.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Fall & Winter Stockings, Gloves, &c.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Stock largely replenished.

Fall and Winter Underwear, all kinds.
Best Fitting White Dress Shirts.
Cloth and Flannel Outside Shirts.
Suspenders, Socks, Gloves, &c.
Linen and Paper Collars and Cuffs.

Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys'

Boots, Shoes, &c.

Medium and best, at low prices.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Miners, Shippers and Dealers in

FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH

COAL.

Office & Yard--567 Liberty St.

☞ Particular attention given to filling orders of the above coal.

CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

YOUGHIOGHENY & CONNELLSVILLE

COAL,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

Coal, Slack and Desulphurized Coke.

OFFICE and YARDS—Cor. Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward; also, Second street, Eigth ward, and at the foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.

Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.

PROFESSIONAL.

DANIEL WENKE,

Notary Public.

OFFICE:

1119 CARSON ST., South Pittsburgh.

DR. VANDEVORT,

DENTIST,

140 SMITHFIELD STREET.

ap27:q55

JOHN FITZSIMMONS,

ALDERMAN,

Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate,

Office—No. 95 CARSON STREET,
PITTSBURGH, (S. S.)

SAMUEL M'MASTERS,

Alderman,

EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,
OFFICE, NO. 100 GRANT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

OTTO WUTH,

Analytical and Consulting Chemist,

No. 99 Water Street.

la28:m57

MACFARLANE & PATTERSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Warm Air Furnaces,

COOK AND HEATING STOVES

Common and Patent Shaking Grates, Fronts, &c.

OFFICE, 38 WOOD STREET,

Foundry, Corner Brushton Avenue and Penna. Railroad,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

CAR WORKS.

W. COLDER, Pres....JOHN MURPHY, Agent,
W. T. HILDRUP, Sup't.

HARRISBURG Car Manufacturing Company,

Harrisburg, Pa.

MANUFACTURE

Passenger, Mail, Baggage, Gondola, Box, Flat, Gravel, Ore,

MINE AND HAND CARS,

Also, Car Wheels, Car, Bridge and Road Castings, Forgings of all kinds, for Car, Bridge or other purposes.

Repairing of all kinds promptly done. au12

J. R. WILSON, Prest. and Treas. GEO. W. BITNER, Gen'l Manager.

PITTSBURGH CAR WORKS,

Manufacturers of

RAILROAD FREIGHT CARS,

Box, Stock, Flat, Coal and Coke Cars, Mine Wagons, Pit Cars and Larries. Special attention paid to fitting of Wheels and Axles, and Repairing of Cars.

Rigging up Inclined Planes, Hoists for Vertical Shafts, etc., in short, complete outfits for Coal and Coke Works made to order. Flooring of hard and soft Wood for Machine Shops, Manufactories, Stables, etc., worked from three-fourths of an inch to two inches in thickness—the only place in Pittsburgh where heavy flooring is made.

OFFICE:

169 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

Works—TORRENS STATION, P. R. R.

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TUBE WORKS.

GRAFF TUBE WORKS.

WILLIAM GRAFF & CO.,

Manufacturers of

PLAIN AND GALVANIZED

Wrought Iron Pipe,

FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER.

No. 140 FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pipe of any size, length or thickness furnished to order. Also pipe cut and fitted to plans for mills, &c.

HOTELS.

CHAMBERS McKIBBIN, ROBERT H. VOSBURG, JERE. McKIBBIN.

Cor. Ninth and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GIRARD HOUSE,

M'KIBBIN, VOSBURG & CO.,

The above Magnificent Property has passed into our possession. In the Elegance of its Interior Arrangements, its Apartments and Table, it shall equal any Hotel in the country. t18

MORRISON, BARE & CO., PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

MANUFACTURE

Book, News and Tea Paper,

And dealers in all kinds of WRITING and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS, CARD BOARDS, TAGS, COVER PAPERS, STATEMENTS, BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, ENVELOPES, &c. All kinds of

Printing Papers

Made to order at our Mill.

Warehouse, 101 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

REMOVAL.

THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,

43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel,

Window Glass

Of all sizes, cut to order.

VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.

FRUIT JARS,

Of old and Reliable Patterns.

Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. a8p:p57

WHITE WHEAT—1 CAR TO ARRIVE. For sale by
ROBT. DICKEY & CO.,
No. 80 Water street.

INSURANCE.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office No. 67 Fourth Avenue

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
J. T. STOCKDALE, Vice President.
C. C. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.

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Charles Hays, James S. McCord,
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WESTERN INSURANCE CO

OF PITTSBURGH.

INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849.

Capital, - - - $225,000.

Fire and Marine Insurance

Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid.

Office First National Bank Building, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

DIRECTORS.

Alex. Nimick, Reuben Miller, Jr.,
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Philip Reymer, John B. Jackson,
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PENNSYLVANIA INS'E CO.

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, No. 8 SIXTH AVENUE, Bank of Commerce Building.

This is a Home Company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.

DIRECTORS.

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C. Yeager, Jacob Painter,
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C. YEAGER, President. L. WALTER, Vice President.
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Delaware Mutual Safety Ins. Co., OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated 1835. Established in Pittsburgh 1844
Assets Nov. 1, 1874, over $2,000,000.
P. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
Company's Building,
No. 68 FOURTH AVENUE.

EDUCATIONAL.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE, A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, corner of Penn avenue and Fourth street. The next Session will open in the New Building on MONDAY SEPTEMBER 13th. Registers giving full information may now be had at the Bookstores, or at the Institute.
191 REV. R. J. COSTER, A. M., Rector.

NEWELL INSTITUTE,

FOR BOYS,

47 SEVENTH STREET,

Will Reopen on Monday, September 6th.

Young Men prepared to enter any Eastern College, or for Business.

For Course of Study, Terms, etc., see Catalogues at Book and Music Stores.

Applications for admission will be received at 47 Seventh street, from and after the 24th inst.
BURCHFIELD and McCREERY,
MWF Principals.

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO,

FEMALE SEMINARY.

This School, with a successful experience of 46 years, opens SEPTEMBER 9, 1875.

TERMS—Boarding, Tuition, &c., per annum, $175—one quarter off for daughters of clergymen. Extras, per annum—Music, Vocal or Instrumental, $50; Drawing, French or German, $10; Painting in Oil, $20.

Send for catalogues to
REV. A. M. REID, Ph. D.,
v25 Principal.

OFFICIAL—PITTSBURGH.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL,
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 22, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessment for grading, paving and curbing of Adelaide street from Madison street to Iowa street, is now ready for examination and correction, and will remain at this office for ten (10) days, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer for collection.
A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL,
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 22, 1875.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 2d day of October, 1875, at 3 P. M., for the following work:

PAVING AND CURBING.
Craig street, from Fifth avenue to Forbes street.
GRADING, PAVING AND CURBING.
Cliff street, from Cassatt street to Lodlie street.
Main street, from Carson street to Ohio River.
GRADING.
Euclid street, from Stanton avenue to Jackson street.

Plans and specifications can be seen and blanks for bidding can be had at this office. No bids will be received after 3 P. M.

The Committees reserve the right to reject any or all bids, should they deem it necessary for the interest of property owner or the city.
A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

LEGAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for Letters Patent for the incorporation of an "Association of Class No. 2, to be styled the "Sixth Ward Building and Loan Association of Pittsburgh." The object of the Association being to loan money to its members on bond and mortgage, and transact the usual business of such Associations as prescribed in the Act of Assembly, approved April 29, 1874.
JOS. LINDER,
R. SCHUBART,
MORITZ SELLIN,
GEO. GOUBRAND.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1875. v21

EXECUTORS' NOTICE. — LETTERS Testamentary with the Will annexed having been granted to the undersigned upon the Estate of DAVID CALHOON, late of Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the Estate of said decedent will present the same duly probated for settlement, to
NANCY CALHOON, Executrix,
Hope Church Postoffice,
Allegheny co., Pa., or,
D. C. HULTZ, Executor,
Woodville P. O., Allegheny co., P.
Pittsburgh, July 22, 1875. t85-F

QUICKLY CURED.

ALL FORMS of Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are regular graduates of medicine and surgery, as diploma at office will show, are longer engaged and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic and Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the Shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in matured years, and which produces some of the following effects: As emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victims for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to Private Diseases sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address

GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietors where nothing but the best of drugs are used. This enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M. Jy14-d

MANGANISE—10 BBLS. FOR SALE by J. B. CANFIELD.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

FORT PITT Boiler, Still and Tank Works. D. W. C. Carroll & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Tubular, Double-flued Tubular, Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers.
Oil Stills and Oil Tanks.
Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans.
Settling Pans, Salt Pans and Condensers.
Steam Pipes, Gasometers and Iron Bridges.
Prison Doors and Coal Shutes.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:

Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

O'Hara Boiler Works

N. SNYDER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Boilers, OIL TANKS,

Stills, Agitators, Salt Pans, Gasometers, Settling Pans,

PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.

Cor. Second Av. and Liberty St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

PENN AVENUE

Boiler Works.

JARED M. BRUSH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM BOILERS, OIL STILLS,

SHEET IRON WORK, &C.

No. 61 Penn Avenue.

OFFICIAL—ALLEGHENY.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, Municipal Hall,
PITTSBURGH, September 16, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Viewers' Reports on the opening of Forbes street, from Shady Lane to Hutchison's Road, and Main street, from Carson street to Ohio River, have been approved by Councils, which action will be final, unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.
A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, September 14, 1875.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the Grading and Paving of 12 foot alley east of Chartiers street, from Juniata avenue to Rush street, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until FRIDAY, September 24, 1875, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.
u10 CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Sept 18, 1875.

Notice to Parties Interested.

The report of the viewers on the opening of

VISTA STREET,

from its present terminus to Goehring's Lane, having been finally confirmed, notice is hereby given that the assessments for benefits are now due and payable at the office of the City Treasurer.

If not paid within sixty days from this date, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.
JAMES BROWN,
Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Sept. 20, 1875.

NOTICE — THE ASSESSMENT FOR the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Evans alley, from Pennsylvania avenue to Locust street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1875,

when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.
CHARLES DAVIS,
v81 City Engineer.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Sept. 14, 1875.

Notice to Parties Interested.

The Report of the Viewers on the opening of

PASTURE LANE,

from Black Lane to the Reserve Line, having been finally confirmed, notice is hereby given that the assessments for benefits are now due and payable at the office of the City Treasurer.

If not paid within sixty days from this date, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.
v51 JAMES BROWN, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Sept. 14, 1875.

Notice to Parties Interested.

The Report of the Viewers on the opening of

CHAPEL ALLEY

from Grant avenue to Rope alley, having been finally confirmed, notice is hereby given that the assessments for benefits are now due and payable at the office of the City Treasurer.

If not paid within sixty days from this date, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.
JAMES BROWN, Comptroller.

DR. WHITTIER,

NO. 302 PENN STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases.

Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and finally impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all urinary diseases and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. Cures guaranteed.

DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere, by mail or express.

Office hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., only.

TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,

144 pages, fine illustrations. Cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders, sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., cause consequences. Price 50 cents, at office or by mail, sent securely sealed. Address
DR. WHITTIER,
A8 No. 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOUIS VERHAEGEN, MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR, Modeler and Designer in Monuments, Tombs, Altars, Figures, Busts, Statues, executed in all kinds of Stone and Bronzes. Studio at the entrance of Woodlawn Cemetery, New York. Refer to Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Josiah King, Alexander Bradley and others of his patrons in Pittsburgh.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,
In Germania Bank Building,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, ... $200,000.
D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS
NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,
BANKERS.
Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.
Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.
FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO 25,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, September 24, 1875.

The failure, which we intimated as possible, a few days since, occurred yesterday. It did not, however, affect the general feeling, and we judge, will not. In other respects all was quiet yesterday.

We give place to the following, which, while in the main right and proper, is defective in one or two particulars. President Grant, in his allusions to contraction, simply meant that the growth of business had been regular and steady, and thus had served to actually contract the currency. That is, the currency had become relatively less from the growth of the volume of business:

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In your paper of this morning I see an article or statement from the Cincinnati *Commercial* relating to contraction of the currency, which it seems to me ought not to pass unnoticed.

The statement of the *Commercial* puts the currency in circulation in 1865—bank circulation, legal tenders and fractional currency—at $628,692.

In this statement no mention is made of the compound interest notes, $191,721,470, nor of the demand notes then in circulation, $472,603. Neither does the statement mention the one, two and three year bonds which served as reserves for the banks, $50,625,170. By adding these items, it will be seen that the *Commercial's* figures are just $242,819,243 too low.

The Treasurer of the United States put the circulation on the first day of November, 1865, at $670,240,703, just $241,548,703 more than the *Commercial's* figures. Now, estimate the currency absorbed by the South at the close of the war, and we can see very nearly the actual contraction which was made. It is not unreasonable to estimate the amount absorbed by the South at $130,000,000—less than the one-sixth.

Reasoning, therefore, from the *Commercial's* stand point, the contraction was over $231,000,000.

The *Philadelphia North American*, in a very carefully prepared article (about four years ago), put the contraction of the currency at $200,000,000. President Grant, in his message to Congress in 1873, alludes at length to the "great actual contraction of the currency," &c.

Is it a matter of surprise that the withdrawal of so large an amount of circulation should be followed by a financial crash?

SEPT. 21, 1875. B. B. M.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	116⅛	5-20's 1868—coupons	121¼
U.S. 6's, 1881, coup.	123⅜	10-40's	116⅞
" 1864	119¼	Currency 6's	123⅛
" 1865	119⅝	New 5 per cents	117⅝
" 1865 new	119	10-40's—coupons	117⅝
5-20's 1867	121		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	103	Ohio & Mississippi	15¼
Erie	17⅛	Union Pacific	70
I. C. & A.	96⅜	Toledo & Wabash	5⅜
C. C. & I. C.	4	Harlem	130½
St. Paul	35	Adams Express	101¼
Do. Pref	63	American Express	58⅜
Michigan Southern	53⅛	U. S. Express	44
Do. Central	56⅜	W., Fargo & Co. Ex.	79
North Western Com	39¼	Quicksilver	15
Do. Pref	54	Fort Wayne	98⅜
Rock Island	107⅜	Hannibal & St. Joe	19
Cleve. & Pitts	90⅜	Panama	130
Pacific Mail	35	Iron Mountain	—
Western Union Tel.	75⅛		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (B)	50⅛	Cen. Trans (B)	47½
Reading (B)	56⅜	Empire Do (B)	54
Oil Cos. of N. J. (B)	129⅜	A. V. R. R. 7-30. (B)	92
Oil Creek (B)	10⅛	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	75
Lehigh Valley (B)	61⅜		

NEW YORK, September 23, 1875.

The customs receipts were $503,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $49,000. The clearings were $35,000,000. Bankers' bills 479½@483½. The bids for Government gold amounted to $2,245,000, ranging from 115.25 to 116.63. Awards of $500,000 were made at 116.51½@116.63. Gold opened and closed at 116½, the two extremes of the day being 116¾ and 116½. The rates paid for borrowing were 1-64 and 1-32 per diem, and 6 and 3 per cent. per annum. Loans were also made flat. Governments and railroad bonds were firm. State securities were quiet.

Stocks opened irregular, but in the main were weak and the fluctuations slight. At the second board the market was dull, but at the close weaker, the chief decline having been in Hannibal & St. Joseph, which fell off from 20½ to 19. Lake Shore advanced to 54, Pacific Mail to 35¾, and Western Union to 76½, but the closing sales were at a reaction of ⅛ to ½ per cent. Ohios fell off to 14¾, and closed at 15¼. Erie was steady at 17@17¼.

The suspension of Drake & Colby, large shippers and operators in grain, is reported. The firm did a large business, and the immediate cause of the suspension is attributed to the stoppage of their correspondents on the other side, Craig & Co. It is understood that the firm lost heavily by the fall in grain. A considerable amount of their bills were sold in this market.

It is said to-day that the offer of Mellor & Sons to secure fifty cents on the dollar has not been acceptable to all the creditors, and a general assignment is talked of.

It is said that the telegraphic war will be resumed, as all efforts in the direction of consolidation have failed.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 196,000 shares, of which 30,000 were Pacific Mail, 43,000 Western Union, 12,000 Northwest, 26,000 Erie, 64,000 Lake Shore, and 13,000 Ohios.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 123¾; 5-20s of '64, 119½; do of '65, 119¾; do of '65, new, 119; do of '67, 121½; do of '68, 121½; new 5s, 118; 10-40s, 117⅛; coupons, 117⅞; currency 6s, 123⅛.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 51; do new, 50½; Virginia new, 40; do old, 40; Missouri 6s, 101½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 75⅞; Pacific Mail, 35; Adams Express, 101½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 78; American Merchants' Union Express, 58; United States Express, 44; New York Central, 102¾; Erie, 17; do preferred, 34; Harlem, 131½; do preferred, 132; Michigan Central, 57; Union Pacific, 70; Lake Shore, 53⅞; Illinois Central, 97½; Pittsburgh, 90¾; Northwest, 39½; do preferred, 54; New Jersey Central, 110⅞; Rock Island, 107⅛; St. Paul, 34⅞; do preferred, 63; Toledo & Wabash, 5¼; do preferred, 7; Ft. Wayne, 98½; Terre Haute, 6; do preferred, 18; Chicago & Alton, 98½; do preferred, 105; Burlington & Quincy, 111½; Ohio & Mississippi, 15½; Illinois Central, 4; Hannibal & St. Joe, 19; Delaware & Lackawanna, 20½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 19½; Central Pacific, 104½; Union, 103.

LONDON, September 23—5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased during the past week £538,000. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £301,000. The proportion of bank reserve to liability is now 52½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market is 1½ per cent., which is ½ below the Bank of England rate. Consols: money, 94 5-16; 5-20s of '65, 106½; do '67, 108; 10-40s, 105; new 5s, 105; New York Central, 94; Erie, 14¾; do preferred, 29.

PARIS, September 23.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased during the past week 3,601,000 francs. Rentes 66f 95c.

FRANKFORT, September 23.—U. S. new 5s, 100½.

St. Louis Horse Market.

The demand shows increase over that noted a few days ago, all kinds being wanted. The strongest inquiry is from the South, personal buyers being in the market from Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Louisiana. Besides these, orders make up a full strength of demand. The principal inquiry is for plantation horses and mares, at general range of $50@100. A few nice saddle horses were also taken. The Eastern demand is not quite so brisk, though to that section a few good draft horses would sell well. A few streeters would also sell. The general supply of horses is limited, all kinds outside of plugs being scarce, the quotations for which rule very firm. Plugs are in good offering, but show limited demand with consequent weakness in prices. The city trade is somewhat small in volume, but taking nice drivers and draft animals. As was the case last week, lack of supply of good horses alone interfere with an active market. Quotations unchanged, but stiff.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Sept. 23, 1875.

Trade in general merchandise has improved somewhat within the past few days, and it is hoped that it will continue to improve. The grocery trade has picked up very materially recently, country orders are coming in freely, and while they are mostly small, there is a very fair business in the aggregate. There is a weaker feeling in the Flour and Grain markets, but as yet, no very material decline in prices. The best evidence of an improvement in business lies in the fact that the railroads are all busy, some of them recently have been obliged to work double turn.

BUTTER—There is a steady demand, and the recent sharp advance in prices is still maintained; prime to choice, solid packed, 28a30c; ditto roll, 30a32c. As stated in our last, we look for largely increased receipts within the next week or two, in view of the fact that the article is higher here than elsewhere. A New York paper of 22d, reports that market as follows: The situation of the butter trade has changed but little since our last. Fine fresh parcels have not been abundant in proportion to the general receipts, and all fine pails and fancy tubs have kept sold up close. There is some trade in dairies, and in exceptional instances 32c has been made. Western butter is about 1c easier in the selling grades of prime dairy, and good fresh store packed. There is a disposition to release some of the held lines of Western firkins at the former ideas of buyers, 18c, but we do not learn that it has led to much business. The exports are heavier, but we believe that the greater portion is Canadian through direct. Interior quotations are above the views of operators. The June make is reported to be fine, and a good end to the crop is promised by the excellent condition of Fall feed.

BROOM CORN—Trade here is fair, and prices firm, but unchanged. A Chicago paper, of Wednesday, says:—Old corn is selling in small lots at recent prices. The receipts of new corn continue light, and very few sales have been made yet. Manufacturers are out of supplies, and some from the East have been out, feeling the market, but growers hold their corn at higher figures than any one is willing to pay, and do not appear to be anxious to sell, though there will probably be instances of where lower prices will be accepted after harvest by those farmers who are compelled to realize. The damage done by the recent frosts was probably inconsiderable. Quotations: Good to choice hurl, 11½a12c; brush that will work into a choice hurl broom, 10a11c; fair to good do, 9a10c; crooked, 5 1-2a7c.

BROOMS—In moderate demand, with a firm market. Manufacturers are not desirous of pushing sales, while Broom Corn is held so firmly. "Union Factory" Brooms: No. 2 common, $2.50; No. 3 hurl, $2,75; No. 4 hurl, $3,25; No. 5 hurl, $3,50; No. 6 hurl, $3,75; No. 3 carpet, $4; No. 4 carpet, $4,25; No. 5 carpet, $4,50; Fancy parlor, $4,25 a4,50. Steamboat brooms, $3,50a4,50; Whisks, plain, $1,25a1,50; fancy whisks, $1,50a2; toy brooms, $1,25a1,75.

CHEESE.—There is a continued fair demand and the market is firmer, but prices remain unchanged; prime Ohio factory 11 1-2@12cts. A New York paper, of Wednesday, says:—The cheese market has suddenly improved, and for London use there is a pretty free response to the advance. Liverpool buyers still seem a little shy, and do not add much to the improved demand. The new prices, if they hold, will greatly help some of the late Western New York purchasers. The demand is for fine late made stock. July cheese is hard to move above 9 1-2@10c., and all sharp qualities are slow; we notice that some factorymen, knowing the prejudice that shippers have had against earlier made stock than September, are branding the last half of August make as September; sellers openly declare the fact to buyers, who make no objection, as it is becoming better known through the European trade that the difference between the two periods of September and late August is only imaginary, the quality of one fully equaling the other for all commercial purposes. We are beginning to have a good home demand, which helps, among other things, the stock of Western; there is a better offering of Western factory.

EGGS—The market continues quiet and unchanged; 20c may be regarded as the ruling quotation. The receipts recently have been more liberal, and while the supply is not large by any means, it is fully equal to the demand.

FRUITS—The Peach trade will soon be over, and it is well, as the demand has been falling for several days past; we continue to quote at 50ca$1,25 per box. Apples are arriving freely, mostly from York State and Michigan, but with an increasing demand, prices are still maintained, ranging from $2a4 per bbl, as to quality and condition. Plums and Blackberries out of season. Grapes, 5a6c per lb.

FLOUR—Our latest advices from all quarters report Flour dull, and while there has been no perceptible decline in our market within the past week, the indications generally, at the present writing, point in that direction. We continue former quotations: old winter wheat flour, $7,00a 7,50 for red, and $7,75a8,25 for amber and white; old spring wheat $7,00a7,25, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas.

GROCERIES—There has been quite an improvement in the grocery trade within the past few days; country orders are coming in quite freely, and some houses are very busy; in regard to leading staples there is nothing particularly new to record. Coffee continues very firm, with every prospect of a still higher range of prices, and Refined Sugars are also very firm.

SUGARS.

Crushed	12	Standard B	10⅞
Granulated	11⅞	Ex C Standard	10⅝
Powdered	12	Demarara	9¾@10¼
Standard A	11	Porto Rico	8¾@9¼
N. O. Sugar	8¼@9¾	Refined Yellows	8¾@10

COFFEES.

Rio Good	21@22	Roasted loose	28⅛
Rio Prime	24@25	R. Java, lb pkgs	38
Rio Fancy	25@26	R. Java, loose	35⅛
R. Rio, lb pkgs	29		

RICE.

Rangoon, per lb	7¼@8	Patna, per lb	7¼@8
Carolina, per lb	9@9¼		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	75@80
Demarara	50@55		

SYRUPS.

Sugar house	35@40	Sugar Drips	60@65
Maryland	45	White Drips	65@70
Silver Drips	60	Extra Golden	65@70

GRAIN—The grain markets are in an unsettled and unsatisfactory condition and with increased receipts and offerings and a light demand, which is restricted mainly to supplying immediate wants, prices are weak and drooping. The receipts of wheat have been quite liberal during the past few days, and this, together with a decline in the West, has caused a much easier feeling here; new red winter may be quoted at $1,25a1,35, and old red at $1,45a1,50; new crop is coming forward in much better condition than it was a few weeks ago, and has eased the market for old. The Oat market is easier under the influence of increased receipts, but there has been no change to note in prices; Penna and Ohio 43a45c; prime white western, 46a44c—Sale 2 cars of the latter at 46½c. Corn continues offish, although prices have undergone but little change within the past day or two; shelled, 73a75c, free in elevator, and ear, 73a75c, on track, according to quality. Rye is dull, quoted at 85a90c. Penna and Ohio Fall Barley, $1,20a1,25.

HAY—Baled continues dull and prices are weaker; prairie, $16a18; timothy, $20a22. Loose, from country wagons, $16a20.

POTATOES—Irish coming in more freely and market easier; 43a45c ℔ bushel, on track, by the car load. Sweets unchanged at $2,50a3,50 ℔ bbl, the outside figure for Jerseys.

PROVISIONS—There is a continued steady jobbing demand for the hog product, but prices have undergone no change for several days. Following are the ruling rates:

Hams—Extra S. C. ℔	15	Lard—Prime Leaf in tierces, ℔	14
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	12	Do., half barrels	14½
B'fast Bacon, S. C.		Lard-Ref. for summer use in tierces	14⅛
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	15½	Do., in ½ bbls	15
Beef Tongues Sugar Cured, ℔ doz		Do., in bk'ts	15¼
Bacon Shoulders	10	Do., 3 ℔ caddies	17¼
Rib Sides		Do., 5 ℔ do	17
Short Rib do	13¾	Do., 3 ℔ pails	18¼
Clear Sides	14¾	Do., 5 ℔ do	18
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.	$23.00	Do., 4 ℔ do	17⅝
Miner's Lard Oil		Carbon Oil	11
Lard Oil	$1.10	Cheese	

ONIONS—$2,50a3 per bbl.

POULTRY—Live Chickens per pair, 40a 50c, by the coop.

RAGS—Good mixed, 2¼a3.

SEEDS—Sales of Timothy Seed at $2,80a 2,85 to the trade, and $2,95a3 in a small way.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1875.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Acac., sorts	26a 30 lb	Oil, Anise	$3.50a4.00 lb
2d select	40a 50 lb	Bergam	8.00 lb
1st select	50a 60 lb	Cassia	2.00a2.20 lb
Acid, Citric	1.20a1.30 lb	Castor	18 a20 lb
Oxalic	17a 20 lb	Lemon	4.80a5.20 lb
Tartaric	55a 60 lb	Linseed R	65a67 gal
Alcohol	2.40a2.60 gal	Linseed B	70a72 gal
Aloes, cape.	16a 20 lb	Neatsfoot.	90a1.35 gal
A Barb	40a 50 lb	Olive	1.25a2.00doz
Socot	75 lb	" Qts	6.25a6.50doz
Alum	3¾a 4½ lb	" Pts	3.25a3.50doz
Amm., Aq.	8a 12 lb	Orange	4.00 lb
Carb	22a 25 lb	Origanum	70a1.20 lb
Arnica, Flor	15a 20 lb	Pennyroyl	3.00a3.50 lb
Assafœtida	25a 35 lb	Peppermt	6.25 lb
Bals. Copaib	95a1.00 lb	Sassafras.	85a90 lb
Canada	.75a 80 lb	Winterg'n	4.25a4.50 lb
Bay Rum	2.75a4.00 gal	Pot. BiCarb	30 lb
Bis. Sub car	2.75a3.00 lb	Bi Chrom	25 lb
Sub nit	2.00a2.25 lb	Bromide	70a 80 lb
Blue Mass	70 lb	Chlorate	33a 38 lb
Vitriol	11 a12 lb	Iodid	3.15a3.40 lb
Borax, ref'd	16¼a 19 lb	Quinine	2.40a2.50 oz
Brim., Roll.	4a 5½ lb	Root, Gent.	12 lb
Flor. sulp.	4½a 6 lb	Gin. E. I.	18 lb
Buchu	16a 25 lb	Gin. Jam.	35 lb
Calomel Am	1.30 lb	Ipecac P.	1.88 lb
Camphor ref	30a 32 lb	Jalap P.	85 lb
Camwood	5a 9 lb	Rhubarb	1.00a1.50 lb
Chamo. Ger	60 lb	" Pow	1.00a1.50 lb
Rom	36 lb	Sar. Hond	58 lb
Chloral Hyd	2.50 lb	Sar. Mex.	28 lb
Chloroform.	1.10a1.25 lb	Senega	1.05 lb
Cincho. Pa	70a 80 lb	Spigelia	45 lb
Red	1.20a1.30 lb	Val. Eng.	35 lb
Yellow	20a 40 lb	" Ger.	25 lb
Cochineal	68a 75 lb	Saffron Am.	60a1.00 lb
Copperas	2a 3 lb	Sal Ammon	14a 16 lb
Cream Tar.	48a 50 lb	Epsom	3a 5 lb
Cubebs	15a 20 lb	Glauber	2¼a 4 lb
Dovers Po'd	1.65a1.75 lb	Rochelle	38 lb
Ergot	75 lb	Soda	2a 3¼ lb
Ether, Nit.	50a 55 lb	Seed, Can'y	20 lb
Sul.	75a 80 lb	Cardam	2.50 lb
Ex. Logw'd	13¼a14 lb	Hemp	7¼a 8 lb
Liqu. Cal.	38a 45 lb	Mustard	8a 10
" Ital	25a 30 lb	Senna, Alex	17a 22 lb
Fustic	3a 4 lb	E. I.	17a 22 lb
Glycer. Pure	20a 30 lb	Tinney	25 lb
Bowers'	65 lb	Shellac	70a 65 lb
Indigo, Man	1.00a1.20 lb	Soap, Castile	11a 14 lb
S.F.	1.10a1.25 lb	White	18a 21 lb
Iodine	4.25a4.50 lb	Soda Ash	5a 6 lb
Iodoform	92 oz	Bi Carb	5a 6 lb
Juniper Ber	7a 9 lb	Strych. Cry.	3.00a3.25 oz
Logwood	2¼a 3¼ lb	Pulv	2.75a3.00 oz
Madder	12a 17 lb	Sugar Lead.	24a 28 lb
Magnes, Cal	80a1.00 lb	Turpen. spts	40a 42 gal
Carb	30a 35 lb	Var. Coach	1.88a4.00 gal
Manna. Fla.	1.25 lb	Copal	1.25a2.00 gal
Morph. Sul.	4.40a4.90oz	Damar	1.50a1.80 gal
Nit. Silver.	1.05 oz	Japan	80a1.30 gal
Opium	6.90a7.20 lb	Venet. Red	2¼a 4½ lb
Powd	9.00a9.60 lb	Whiting	1¼a 2¼ lb

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, September 23, 1875.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the arrival of live stock at these Yards each day during the week ending at noon to-day, and, in order to afford a comparison, we append those of the week preceding also:

	Cattle. Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday..	— cars	— cars	9 cars	1 cars.
Friday	103 "	8 "	35 "	5 "
Saturday	— "	1 "	— "	2 "
Sunday	52 "	21 "	59 "	13 "
Monday	21 "	19 "	3 "	11 "
Tuesday	16 "	74 "	26 "	34 "
Wednesday	33 "	24 "	16 "	14 "
Thursday..	— "	25 "	15 "	8 "
Total	225 "	172 "	163 "	88 "
Last week	247 "	223 "	157 "	102 "

SALES.

Following is a statement of the sales each day during the week, ending at noon to-day:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday	19	2,282	459
Friday	10	1,397	315
Saturday	10	1,218	
Monday	144	2,939	2,131
Tuesday	846	1,350	6,764
Wednesday	1,226	2,600	6,000
Thursday	194	.....	.....
Total	2,449	11,786	15,669

CATTLE.

The run, as will be seen, shows a marked falling off in the receipts both of yard and through consignments, hence the general position of the market was favorable to the selling interest. The market opened up draggy, as buyers did not realize then that the supply was going to be as light as it subsequently turned out, hence they held off, hoping for increased receipts and offerings and an easier market, but in this they were disappointed. The feeling yesterday was firmer than on Tuesday, and what few cattle there were on sale to-day, brought full yesterday's prices, if not more. Fair to good light weights ruled from 20 to 25c per cwt higher than last week, while the best grades did not advance so much, say 10 to 12½ per cwt; the average quality was, we have reason to believe, better, as there were a number of droves grading good to prime. We can report sales of 6 cars of good Kentucky cattle at 6½; 6 cars of prime Southern Ohio stock at 6¾, and 3 cars ditto at 7c. The medium grades of cattle did not bring much, if any, better prices, but good stockers, for which there is a continued active demand, sold readily at an improvement of 20a25c. Included in the offerings were a number of Texans, but very few of them changed hands, the owners holding them at prices which buyers were unwilling to give.

Philadelphia buyers bought 50 cars this week; New York, 18 cars; country dealers, 85; local buyers, 17 cars. Last week, if we mistake not, Philadelphia bought 95 cars, or nearly double the number taken this week, and the purchases for New York, as well as by country dealers, was also comparatively light; there was good cause for these diminished purchases, as the number on sale was 56 cars less than last week.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,400a1,500 steers	6,50a7,00
Prime 1,200a1,300 steers	5,75a6,25
Good 1,100a1,200 steers	5,12a5,50
Fair 1,000a1,100 lb. steers	4,25a5,00
Common 900a1,000 steers	4,00a4,25
Bulls, Stags and Cows	2,50a3,50
Stockers, as per quality	3,50a4,50
Texas cattle, as per quality	3,50a4,50

HOGS.

There has been a very fair run of hogs during the past week, but mostly common in point of quality, the bulk of the offerings consisting of grassers; however, even for the best corn-fed, such as are bought for shipment to Philadelphia, prices are considerably lower, as compared with last week, while light weights of corn fed, better known perhaps as Yorkers, ruled higher. This is easily explained, the demand for the former was less active, while for the latter there was more inquiry than there has been for some time past. On Wednesday of last week, prime Philadelphia hogs brought 9¾c, while to-day the same grade cannot be quoted above 9¼c; corn-fed Yorkers at the same time were slow at 7¾a 8c, while to day the same are quoted at $8 to 8.25. As might be expected, the cool weather has stimulated the butcher trade somewhat, but there is no mistaking that the general position of the market points to a much lower range of prices for all grades of hogs within the next 30 or 40 days. Prime to extra heavy corn hogs are quoted at 8½a9c in Chicago now, yet we are doubtful wether the same grades could be sold for November delivery at over 6a6½c, if that; packers, in the present conditon of affairs, are not in the mood to contract for hogs at anything like current rates; and while we may be mistaken, we would advise those who have good stock, in condition for marketing, to sell as quick as possible.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia Hogs	8,75a9,25
York Hogs—corn-fed	8,00a8,25
Grassers, as per quality	6,50a7,50
Roughs	6,00a6,50

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market for good, fat Sheep has been fairly active at full prices all week, but common stock was a little draggy, although not quotably lower; the fact is, considering the liberal receipts, the market for this class of stock has held its own better than was generally expected. Some of our most observant operators have been expecting a break for several weeks past, but it begins to look now as if the market, especially for good stock, was destined to hold its own, as the receipts usually commence to drop off at this season of the year. Jersey Ewes continue dull, but good feeding wethers continue in demand, and that, too, at hardening prices, say 4½a4¾c per lb. The great proportion of the Lambs coming forward are of an inferior quality and in poor condition, and for these the market is dull.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 95a100 lbs	5,40a5,65
Good 80a85 lbs	5,00a5,25
Fair 75a80 lbs	4,25a4,50
Common 70a75 lbs	3,25a3,75
Lambs	4,50a5,50
Stock Ewes, per head	$1,50a2,50

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Sept. 23, 1875.

The Petroleum market continues very strong, both in the oil regions and at the seaboards. There is an urgent demand for refined to load vessels already chartered, and buyers' quotations, compared with yesterday, are higher. The sales in New York, if correctly reported, are small. Much of the oil now going on board vessels was sold before the advance. Sales of 8,000 bbls refined, for September, were reported in New York yesterday at 13¼a13½c, and 3,000 bbls s. o. October at 13¾c. Refined to-day is quoted strong at 13¼a13½c for Philadelphia delivery, and same for Baltimore. On cars here 11¼c could be obtained, against 11c yesterday, but refiners are not disposed to sell. Crude is firm and still tending upward; United Line $1,48¾; outside lines $1,45a1,46¼ at the wells; immediate shipment is firmly held at $1,75a1,76¼. The shipments of refined are larger than at any time during the month, and considerable inconvenience is felt for want of sufficient cars to load on the Pennsylvania road. The B. & O. is receiving a liberal share of oil for Baltimore, and no delay in this direction is experienced for cars.

Oil barrels steady; cities $1,45 bid, $1,50 asked; countries $1,35a1,40; receipts light.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & F	Warden, F. & Co.	673
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co.	598
Citizens Ref'g Co.	Warden, F. & Co.	499
Citizens Ref'g Co.	Geo. Pohe	192
J. T. Stockdale	Geo. Pohe	250
King & Goodwin	Geo. Pohe	150
H. A. S. Stewart	Geo. Pohe	157
Vesta Oil Works	Geo. Pohe	522
Livingston Bros	Warden, F. & Co.	544
Central Ref'g Co.	Central Ref'g Co.	604
W. P. Logan & Co.	Central Ref'g Co.	213
David Bly & Co	Central Ref'g Co.	198
King & Goodwin	J. S. Davis	100
Total		4,997

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. Bushnell	National O W	797
J. Bushnell	Standard O W	787
J. J. Fisher	Sunbeam O W	482
J. J. Fisher	Petrolite O W	402
J. J. Fisher	Vesta O W	482
B. S. Duncan	Citizens O W	402
G. M. Robinson	Hutchinson O W	319
G. M. Robinson	Loomis O W	227
S. Craig	Bly O W	228
Total		3,126

Relative Prices of Wheat.

The following shows the relative progress of the prices of wheat in the three principal markets of the world (on the basis of No. 2 Chicago wheat) since May. The Chicago quotations are not for cash, but for seller the month. The prices of ocean freights from New York are also given in the right hand column:

	Chicago.	N. Y.	Liverpool.	Ocean freights.
May 26	$ .95	$1.14	8s 4d	8½@ 9d
July 13	1.08	1.22	8s 6d	7½@ 8d
July 15	1.14	1.28	9s 7d	8¼@ 9d
July 22	1.27	1.40	10s	8 @8½d
Aug. 16	1.18	1.26	10s 3d	9½@10d
Sept. 6	1.14	1.28	9s 7d	..
Sept. 10	1.25	1.28	8s 10d	..
Sept. 14	1.15	1.28	8s 8d	..
Sept. 21	1.07	1.23	8s 6d	6 @ 7d

Chicago Seed Market.

Timothy was very quiet, there being very few orders in, and local dealers are for the most part well supplied. The market was weak at $2,00a2,30 for poor to good, $2,35a 2,40 for prime, and $2,45a2,60 for old. Clover was slow and weak at $7,00 for new medium. Flax was dull and weak, with sales at $1,25a1,45, the outside for prime. The receipts are heavy, and most of the seed is consigned to crushers, who are not now doing much on the open market.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Ore Blooms, and Muck Bar.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

Shenberger & Co	o 2	Lucy Furnace	m 1
W. McKinney & S	s 2		
Total			5

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Nimick & Co	m 5	Reese, G. & W	m 2
Lewis, O. & P	o r 2	Shoenberger & Co	o 7
Laughlin & Co	o 11	E. T. Steel W'ks	m 4
Caughey & H	m 1	Carnegie & Co	m 2
Byers, McC & Co	m 3		
Total			37

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace	o 14	Nimick & Co	p 3
Shoenberger & Co	p 6	Soho Furnace	o 6
W. Clark & Co	o 2		
Total			31

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 23, 1875.

FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm.

GRAIN—Wheat: higher grades have declined; No 2 Chicago spring $1,06 spot; sales at $1,03¾a1,06¼ seller October, closing at $1,03⅞ seller October or November; rejected $1,03¾ seller all the year; No 3 96c; rejected 84c. Corn active; No 2 mixed 56¼c spot; sales at 53¼a54c, closing at 53½c bid seller October; 47¾c seller November; rejected 54¼a55c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 34 3-4c spot; 34¼c seller September; 32¾c bid seller October; 31 3-4c seller all the year. Barley active and firm; $1,10 spot; $1,09 seller September; $1,04 seller October. Rye quiet and firm; 75a75¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork: demand good; $22a 22,25 spot; $22,55 seller October. Lard: demand fair and market firm; $13,15a13,20 spot; $13,15 October. Bulk meats dull and nominal; shoulders 8, 8 1-8c; short clear 12 3-4c.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand; $1,16.

On call board wheat was lower; $1,02 3-4a 1,02⅞ October. Corn lower; 50¾a50 3-4c October; 47 1-4c November. Oats easier; 31¼a31¾c September; 32¼c October. Pork and lard unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 23.—Flour: less doing; receipts 16,000; superfine western and State $4,80a5,35; common to good $6,25a6,30; good to choice $5,80a6,25; white wheat extra $6,25a7,35; extra Ohio $5,50a 7,00; St. Louis $5,65a8,50. Rye flour quiet; $4,30a5,60. Cornmeal moderate by active; $3,50a4,10. Wheat lower and heavy; receipts 217,000; No 2 Chicago store soft to prime $1,15a1,20; No 3 do $1,12; No 2 Northwest $1,20a1,21; No 2 Milwaukee $1,24 a1,26; No 1 Minnesota store $1,30. Rye firm and unchanged. Barley steady; Canada West $1,26. Malt quiet and heavy. Corn in buyers' favor; receipts 354,000; western mixed steam 70a71c; do sail 72¼a73 1-2c. Oats firm; receipts 68,000; white western 44a52c; new mixed and white 35a52c. Coffee firmly held; 19a21 1-4c. Sugar very quiet; fair to good refining 8a8⅜c; prime 8 1-4c. Molasses and rice unchanged. Petroleum firmer; crude 7c; refined 14a14 1-8c. Rosin firm; $1,75a1,80. Turpentine firm; 32c. Eggs firm; 24a25c. Pork firm; $21,25a 21,35. Beef quiet. Cut meats dull; middles quiet; city long clear 12 1-2c; western do 12 1-4c. Lard heavy; prime steam 13 3-4 a13 13-16c. Butter steady; western 15a25c. Cheese firm; 5 1-4a11 1-4c. Whisky quiet; $1,21.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 23.—Flour dull and lower; double X $5,25; treble $5,50a6,50; choice and family $6,75a 7,00; new patent process $8,00. The *Price Current* says: "In the past fortnight we have had several consignments of the new patent process of Minnesota flour. Sales have been made to bakers, who state it is superior to the old process, and makes more bread to the barrel by 40 pounds." Corn meal lower at $3,25. Corn lower at 84 a87c. Bran lower at $1,04. Coffee advanced; ordinary to prime 18¼a20½c. Others unchanged.

Foreign.

LONDON, September 23.—Refined petroleum 9¾a10d. Turpentine 23s.

ANTWERP, September 23.—Petroleum: refined 28f.

LIVERPOOL, September 23. — Cotton steady; middling upland 6 11-16d; Orleans 7 5-16d; sales 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export, and 5,500 bales American. Flour steady; extra State 22s. Wheat: No 1 Chicago spring 9s 6d; No 2 8s 6d. Corn steady at 29¼s. Pork: eastern 89s; western 76s. Bacon: c. c. 56s. Beef: 80s. Lard: 61s. Refined petroleum 9 3-4a10¼d; spirits 10¾d.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 23.—Seeds quiet and unchanged. Petroleum nominal; refined 13¼a13¾c; crude 10½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in limited request; amber $1,40a1,42. Corn fairly active; yellow 69a70c. Oats in steady demand; white 38½a43c. Whisky dull at $1,20. Butter steady; New York and Bradford county extras 30a34c; firsts 28a30c; western extras 26a28c; firsts 22a24c. Cheese firm; western fine 10a11c. Eggs improving; western fresh 27a28c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, September 23.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat: 1a2 1-2c higher; closing weak; No. 2 white Wabash $1,36; No. 3 do. $1,28; No. 1 white Michigan $1,29 1-2; amber $1,28 1-2. Corn: dull and holders anxious to realize; high mixed seller November 62c; seller year 50c; low mixed 62; no grade 60c; damaged 50c. Oats dull; No. 2 seller September 40c; seller October 39 1-2c; Michigan 39 1-2c; rejected 34c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 23. — Cotton steady at 13¾c. Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat active at $1,30a1,40. Corn dull at 60a62c. Oats quiet at 35a48c. Barley steady; choice $1,35a1,40. Rye firm at 75a80c. Pork firm; sales of country at $21,35; city $21,55. Lard active; steam 13¼c; kettle 13 1-2a14c; bulk meats active; 8¾, 12a12⅞c. Bacon firm; 9¼, 13¼, 13¾a 13⅞c. Whisky quiet and steady at $1,15.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 23.—Flour dull and neglected. Wheat active; No 1 Milwaukee $1,13 1-2; No 2 $1,10 1-2. Corn active; No 2 56c. Oats firm; No 2 36¼c. Barley active at $1,16. Rye firm; No 1 76c; No 2 74c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 23.—Cotton quiet at 13 3-4c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Pork nominal. Bulk meats: 8¾, 12¼a13c. Bacon: 9 3-4, 13¼a14c. Sugar cured hams: 14a14¾c. Lard dull: 14a14¼c. Whisky: $1,15.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, September 23.—Wheat dull and nominal. Corn quiet; 8,200 bush choice No 2 mixed western at 64¾c; buyers offer 64c for ordinary No 2 Chicago; no buyers. Rye quiet. Barley scarce and neglected. Freights quiet; wheat 6¾c; corn 6¼c.

Boston.

BOSTON, September 23.—Flour quiet; western superfine $5,50; common $6a6,50; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $7a7,50; Illinois $7a8,25; St. Louis $7a9; fancy Minnesota $7,75a9,25. Corn dull at 76a80c. Oats: mixed and white 49a60c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 23.—Cotton dull at 13c. Flour firm and unchanged. Corn old and new quiet and unchanged. Oats active at 46a48c. Lard dull at 14¼a14 3-4c. Bacon: no stock.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 23.—Wheat dull and nominal. Corn and Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum strong; car lots 10¼c; State test 150 degree 11¼c; 1a2¼c higher in small way lots.

Detroit.

DETROIT, September 23.—Flour firm; city white winter $6,50a6,55. Wheat active; extra $1,34; No 1 white Michigan $1,14¼. Corn dull; mixed 68c. Oats firm; white western 44c; mixed 37½c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 23.—Flour: $3a8. Wheat: new 90ca$1,10; old $1,20a 1,30. Corn: 56a60c. Oats 39¼a40c. Rye: 60a80c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, September 23.—Cotton quiet at 11a12c. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1,20.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, September 23.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee Club $1,32; new No 1 white Michigan $1.38. Corn dull at 74c. Barley quiet; Canada $1,26.

Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, September 23.—Spirits turpentine firm. 30 3-4c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, September 23.—Beeves: receipts 1,190, making 3,680 for three days, against 3,020 same time last week; market extremely dull; prices fully ¼c lower than on Monday; ordinary prime native steers 10 to 13c; fair to good Texas and Cherokee cattle 8¾ to 9 1-4c; poor to medium Texan 8a8 1-2c. Sheep and lambs: receipts 5,980, making 15,240 for three days, against 15,370 same time last week; market fair; 5 1-2 a7 1-2c for poor to prime lambs; 4 1-2a6 1-4c for sheep, with a couple car loads of premium Ohio wethers, 113 lbs, at 6 5-8a6 3-4c; only a few at the outside figure. Hogs: receipts 1,730, making 6,670 for three days, against 7,700 same time last week live nominly quoted at 8 1-2a8 3-4c; dressed further advanced ½a1 4c; closed firm at 10¾a11 1-2c.

BUFFALO, September 22.—Cattle: receipts 357 head; total for the week 9,585; prices are off from last week's rates fully ¼c for all good grades, and ¼a⅜c for common thin stuff and rough stock; not sufficient sales for quotations. Sheep and lambs: receipts 8,000 head; total supply for the week 21,600; market is slow, with few offering; prices are about yesterday's quotations. Hogs: receipts 3,800 head; total for the week 11,400; market slow, no good Yorkers offering; Ohio hogs 150 to 213 lbs at $8,35a8,50; Illinois hogs 273 to 283 lbs at $8,70a8,87 1-2; stillers 239 lbs at $8,35; yard bare.

CHICAGO, September 23.—Cattle: receipts 3,000; market dull; weak and tending lower; Texans $2,75a4; shipping $4a6,50; medium sold at $5,50; shipments 1,370. Hogs: receipts 10,000; market active and steady; sales $7a8,75; light $7,65a7,85; heavy $7,75a8; shipments 3,800. Sheep: receipt 1,000; good demand; steady and firm, inferior to extra $3,50a5,25.

CINCINNATI, September 23.—Hogs active; good light $7,65a8; butchers $8,10a8,45.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 23.—The market was greatly excited by a large jobbing house offering 7,000 cases of Garner's, Amoskeag and Wamsutta prints at very low prices. The sale was an unqualified success, and will be continued to-morrow. Cotton goods are in moderate demand and fairly steady. Plaid prints continued in steady request. Cassimeres are more active at irregular rates, and flannels are in fair demand.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, September 23.—Cotton quiet; 13 5-8c; futures closed firm; September 13 15-32a13 1-2c; October 13 1-16; November 12 7-8a12 29-32c; December 12 29-32c; January 13c; February 23 3-16a13 7-32; March 13 13-32a13 7-16; April 13 9-32a13 5-16c.

NEW ORLEANS, September 23.—Cotton: demand fair; sales of 1,000 bales; good middling 13¾a13⅞c; receipts 1,322 bales; exports coastwise 22 bales; stock 18,256.

HAZARD POWDER CO.'S
Sporting and Mining Powder.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors, and dealers by keg or car load, at Low Prices. Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh (late Irwin) street, Pittsburgh.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOUR, ENDING AT 3 P. M.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 23, 1875.

Stations.	Above low water—ft.	in.	Change—r or f ft.	in.	Dir'n of Wind.	State of Weather.
Cairo, Ill	18	10		+11	E	Clear.
Cincinnati, O	5	10	+1	5	SE	Clear.
Davenport, Iowa	6	4		—4	SW	Clear.
Dubuque, Iowa	8	9		—5	S	Clear.
Fort Sully	5	9			SW	Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa	9	3		—5	S	Clear.
LaCrosse, Wis	2	8		—4	SW	Fair.
Leavenworth	9	7		—6	S	Cloudy.
Louisville	3				E	Clear.
Memphis	14		+1		SW	Cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn	12	4	—1	8	SE	Cloudy.
Omaha	6	8			SW	Fair.
Pittsburgh	3	6		—3		Cloudy.
Shreveport, La	17			—6	E	Fair.
St. Joseph	4	9		—1	S	Clear.
St. Louis	17			—4	S	Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss	21	7		+1	N	Clear.
Yankton, D.T.	7	6		—1	S	Clear.

L. A. WELSH, Sergeant Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE stage of water last evening was 3 feet 3 inches, and falling. Cloudy and cool. No business at the wharf, notwithstanding there is a good stage of water for low water boats.

ADMIRAL WHITTAKER has returned from Cincinnati.

THE new steamer W. S. Holt made a trial trip yesterday afternoon.

BOTH the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers continue to recede at headwaters.

THE C. W. Hornbrook was loading a barge at Cincinnati for this port on Wednesday.

THE hull of Capt. Ad. Poe's new boat was towed from Georgetown yesterday by the Ventine.

CAPT. J. M. VANDERGRIFT, of the John L. Rhoads, is in town. The Rhoads is plying in the packet trade between Cincinnati and Pomeroy.

THE case of Marsh McDonald & Co. vs. the Pittsburgh Insurance Company will come up for argument in the Supreme Court next month. This suit, which was brought by McDonald & Co. to recover for the sinking of a barge in the Mississippi some time ago, was decided in favor of the plaintiff in the lower Court, and defendants appealed.

A ST. LOUIS dispatch under date of 21st says: Business is improving. One boat from the Upper Mississippi to-day brought 500 tons of produce, which is the largest cargo brought here for some weeks. The Carrie V. Kountz leaves here for New Orleans to-morrow. The Barge Line also send a tow. The Glencoe follows on Saturday. Commodore Davidson returns from Keokuk to-morrow. Captain William H. Blake stopped off the Julia and Ed. Gray went down in his place.

A PADUCH dispatch gives the following additional particulars in regard to the sinking of the Florence Lee:—On account of the rapid rise in the Tennessee River they were unable to get the Florence Lee up by Monday forenoon, as expected. The Eckert went to her last night, but it is doubtful if she can do anything as there is now nearly six feet of water over her main deck, and the river is still rising two and half feet an hour. She lays perfectly straight and easy on a solid gravel bar. The water will evidently be falling in a day or two. I understand the Florence Lee is insured for about $10,000 and valued at $15,000. She is in Tennessee River, fifteen miles above Paducah.

A MEMPHIS dispatch of Tuesday says:—The John B. Maude passed South this afternoon loaded flat, and had sixty people. On her next up trip she turns back from this port and continues as a regular cotton packet. The snagboat H. S. Long passed down, having cleared up the channel very nicely between this place and Cairo. The Arch P. Green left at noon for White River. There is a hitch in the sale of the Ella. Captain Hall, of Covington, is here, and the result will be known in a day or two. A rise is reported in the Arkansas River. The Rose Miller, on her last trip, failed to ascend above Siler's Chute, 50 miles below Luttock. Another slight frost was visible here this morning. The upper leaves of cotton have been nipped and are falling off. The effect of it will be to shorten the yield somewhat.

(For Additional River News see Fourth Page.)

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—100 bbls flour, S. Lindsay, Jr., & Co; 4 do c faucets, Langkamp & Bro; 10 do m pork, 22 trcs shoulders, W. B. Hays & Son; 5 trcs stearine, Paine, A. & T; 10 bbls whisky, John McCullough; 1 do c faucets, F. Birney & Co; 3 trcs bacon, R. Owens & Co; 5 qr buts tobacco, G. Atwell & Co; 2 bbls, lot s iron, Brown & Co; 13 em crates, Singer, Mfg. Co; 12 do kegs, B. L. Fahnestock; 10 bbls flour, 20 bags c meal, W. Ferguson; 12 coils rope, J. B. Sneathen & Co; 10 bbls pork, Reese Owens & Co; 13 trcs shoulders, F. Sellers & Co; 2 hhds tobacco, M. Heyl; 10 trcs hams, F. Sellers & Co; 5 bbls whisky, F. X. Raible; 6 bxs stone, Whitmore, W., L. & Co; 20 bbls molasses, Arbuckles & Co; 125 bxs soap, T. W. Myers; 4 bbls whisky, Heinz, N. & Co; 6 bxs medicine, B. L. Fahnestock; 5 do wood, N. Whiting & Co; 8 bags feathers, E. Edmundson & Son; 13 trcs shoulders, 10 do bellies, 10 bbls m pork, Walker Cooper & Co; 4 pkgs k d w ropes, F. Meyer & Son; 20 bbls m pork, E. H. Myers & Co; 32 em bbls, Spencer, McK & Co; 60 bbls glue, Wm. Flaccus & Son; 54 bales b corn, J. A. Graff & Son; 2 cars staves, F. Kober; 1 do staves, C. Strott; 50 trcs hams, J. H. Parker; 1 car hay, W. H. Bensley; 525 bulk sides, F. Sellers & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—3 tubs butter, 6 bbls eggs, Head, C. & Co; 2 rolls leather, D. Kinzer; 1 bbl eggs, O & P. Milk Co; 7 kegs butter, R. Loffenstein & Son; 1 box tobacco, C. Atwell & Co; 97 bdls shovels, Myers & A; 25 bbls flour, Houck, McC & Co; 6 bales tow, F. A. Hopper; 5 bbls eggs, H. Rea, Jr; 35 pkgs potatoes, J. Hatten; 17 bbls onions, 1 car wheat, J. A. Finney; 100 bbls flour, Watt, L. & Co; 1 car mill feed, Houck, McC & Co, 1 do wheat, Whitmyer & Co; 1 do potatoes, Bricker & Son; 1 do oats, 20 bags bran, Laing & McK; 2 bxs wine, J. Seiferth & Co; 12 bbls apples, P. Duff & Son; 8 do, S. Dempsey; 20 sks scraps, W. Flaccus & Son; 75 do rags, J. Benedict; 21 hides, 1 bbl tallow, G. Kahn; 335 bxs cheese, Braden & P; 10 bbls spirits, S. McCrickert & Co; 10 do do, W. H. Holmes & Co, 10 do, H. Evert, 5 do, J. Froehlich; 10 do, Miller, F. & Co; 2 cars lard, R. Owens; 1 do barley, Z. Wainwright; 1 do pig lead, Fahnestock White Lead Co; 50 bbls pickles, Heinz, N. & Co; 100 do peas, Voigt, M. & Co; 1 car spelter, C. G Hussey & Co; 1 do flour, Watt, L. & Co; 2 do do, T. C. Jenkins; 20 bags t seed, Jos. Craig; 20 do do, Elwood & McC; 50 bbls flour, Roberts & S.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—100 bbls flour, J. A. Finney; 1 car l beer, I. Leisey & Co; 1 do lumber, Fuller, L. & Co; 1 do shingles, Dunbar & Co; 1 do do, Union Plaining Mill Co; 1 do, Slack & S; 6 pumps, Mansfield & Co; 17 bdls paper, D. M. Jenkins; 12 bellows, Logan, G. & Co; 25 bbls onions, J. White, Jr., & Son; 2 bxs jam, O. McClintock; 2 bbls ware, McElroy & Co; 9 coffins, H. Sampson; lot furniture, N. F. Eichenlaub; 1 g stone, J. W. Woodwell; 6 bbls cutletts, W. McCully & Co; 2 pumps, Bailey, F. & Co; 140 bbls onions, H. J. McCracken & Bro; 1 car oats, W. G. Miller; 1 do do, J. & W. Fairley; 1 do, J. A. Duff; 6 cks ware, M. W. Sackett & Co; 20 sks potatoes, Kloffenstine & Co; 50 bxs cheese, T.C. Jenkins; 20 do, 2 bbls eggs, Voigt, M. & Co; 20 bxs cheese, Braden & P; 15 do, J. H. Loh & Co; 20 do, 10 bbls onions, 15 pkgs butter, Head, C. & Co; 438 bdls paper, Godfrey & C; 10 bxs cheese, McIntire & B; 15 kegs p barley, B. H. Voskamp; 36 sks oats, Keil & R.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—2 car staves, J. M. Hemphill; 3 do, Guckenheimer & Bro; 1 do f seed, Thompson & L; 15 bbls, 40 sks flour, J. F. Minnick; 25 do do, I. Hippley; 1 box eggs, G. W. Wright; 1 bbl do, S. D. Kensley; 10 bbls flour, W. Sedden; 20 cases matches, J. F. Nicholas; 10 do do, G. McFerron; 14 bales hay, S. Robinson; 2 cars lime, Holmes & Co; 3 kegs butter, C. F. Pierce & Co; 3 pkgs mdse, J. Lautner; 1 car oats seed, E.C. Wilson; 1 do wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 do staves, Haller, B. & Co; 1 do do, J. Dietzel; 2 do flour, R. Knox & Son; 296 8 weights, S. Drum & Son; 4 cks e ware, C. Gliss.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY.—35 cars coal, New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Company; 32, do coal, Armstrong, Davidson & Co; 21 do, Sable C. Co; 9 do stone, Lucy Furnace; 4 do, Shoenberger & Co; 16 do, Isabella Furnace; 3 do, John McGraw; 2 do lumber, A. L. Schaffer; 1 do, Anderson & R; 1 do, Amos Lewis; 1 do, Alcott & B; 3 do clay, Niles Fire Brick Co; 2 do, Harbison & W; 1 do shingles, Biggart & H; 1 do fire brick, Phillips, N. & Co; 1 do ice, Chautauqua Lake Ice Co; 1 do lime, W. J. Baughman; 1 do hay, J. A. Duff; 1 do acid, Pittsburgh Acid Works; 1 do g m pots, Rochester Tumbler Co; 2 do lumber, P. C. & St. L. Ry; 1 do cinders, Lucy Furnace; lot mdse, owners.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH ELEVATOR.—6 cars wheat, Marshall, K. & Co; 1 do, Jno. A. Finney; 1 do, McHenry & H; 1 do oats, John Rose; 1 do barley, R. Dickey & Co; 1 do, George Ober; 1 do corn, D. G. Stewart & Co.

PITTSBURGH, September 11, 1875.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Having been granted the EXCLUSIVE RIGHT to make, put up and repair the

McMillin Patent Steam Capstan No. 63917

for the ports of Pittsburgh and Brownsville, Pa., we hereby notify all persons from any interfering with our rights, as we are fully prepared to fill all orders for the same.

RAMSEY & RENTON,
v50 No. 67 WATER STREET.

SCRAP IRON, &c.
W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,
Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,
W. J. Hammond,
Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CEMENT—200 BBLS. LOUISVILLE, 100 bbls. Rosendale, for sale by J.B. CANFIELD, 116 Water street.

SODA ASH—50 CASKS FOR SALE BY J. B. CANFIELD.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

Laing & McKallip,
DEALERS IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, BALED HAY, &c.
General Agents for the Celebrated
Louisville, Phœnix and Rosendale
HYDRAULIC CEMENTS!
Also, WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.
347 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

FRESH GROUND CORN AND OATS, and Ground Corn, constantly on hand.
5 cars Prime Oats.
3 cars Shelled Corn.
1,000 Heavy India Bags, very cheap.
For sale by
Hitchcock, McCreery & Co.,
349 LIBERTY STREET.
Office Up Stairs.

Watt, Lang & Co.,
172 and 174 WOOD STREET,
Wholesale Grocers.
FLOUR DEALERS.
"WHITE STAR" FLOUR
This celebrated brand is made of choice old Wheat and guaranteed to be better value for the money than any other brand on the market.

IN STORE AND ARRIVING.
2,500 bbls Choice Brands Flour.
150 bbls Choice Rye Flour.
1,500 sacks Corn Meal.
25 tons Bran and Middlings.
200 boxes Cheese.
100 tubs Butter.
I have in store the largest assortment of choice brands Family and Bakers' Flour in this market, and am daily receiving large lots of Butter, Eggs and Country Produce, and which I offer to the trade at low figures.
JOHN A. FINNEY,
112 SECOND AVENUE.

GEORGE STEWART,
Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer in
FLOUR, GROCERIES, GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE.
No. 11 West Ohio street, Allegheny City.
Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignments of all kinds of Country Produce. mh11:k11

PETER KEIL............JAS. F. RITCHART.
KEIL & RITCHART,
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
349 LIBERTY STREET,
Patterson's Block, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. M. CALDWELL & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in
HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,
205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,
FAMILY GROCERS,
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR, No. 15 MARKET STREET, Corner of First avenue.

JOHN SHIPTON............A. WALLACE.
SHIPTON & WALLACE
WHOLESALE
Grocers and Produce Dealers,
No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

100 BAGS D. PEACHES;
200 Cases Tomatoes;
100 Cases Corn;
1,000 Bushels Potatoes;
500 Bushels Onions;
500 Barrels Apples;
50 Barrels Pickles;
50 Barrels C. Berries;
2 Cars Timothy Hay.
Sweet Potatoes, Oranges and Lemons in store and for sale by
AIKEN, WALLACE & POLLOCK,
185 Liberty street.

STEEL WORKS.

LABELLE STEEL WORKS.
Smith, Sutton & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
REITER, SUTTON & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
STEEL.
ALSO,
Springs, Axles, Rake Teeth, &c.
OFFICE AND WORKS,
Ridge, Lighthill and Belmont Streets, and Ohio River,
ALLEGHENY.
Postoffice address, PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
Manufacturers of
Best Refined Cast Steel,
Of every description; also
Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.
CORNER ROSS STREET and FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of every description of
Cast and German Steel,
Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plate, Elliptic and Platform Springs, Axles, Steel Tire, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE—83 Water street and 100 First ave.
New York, 30 Gold St......Chicago, 146 Lake St.
Boston, 13 and 15 Custom House St.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
Manufacturers of every description of
CAST STEEL.
Office and Works—PENN and SEVENTEENTH STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe16:m55

Black Diamond Steel Works.
PARK, BRO. & CO.
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL.
Office and Warehouse—30th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.
Miller, Barr & Parkin,
OFFICE, NO. 339 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BRIDGE WORK.

UNION IRON MILLS.
Carnegie Brothers & Co.,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Bridge Iron
Patent Solid Rolled Wrought Iron Beams.
GIRDERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, PLATES, AXLES, POST IRON, SPLICE BARS AND MERCHANT BAR.
Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes.
General Office and Works:
33D STREET, PITTSBURGH.
Eastern Office—57 Broadway, New York.
Western Office—No. 211 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Lithograph of Sections and Book of detailed Information, giving calculations strains, &c., furnished on application.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE COMP'Y,
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn Tables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES—Cor. Fifty-first and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh; No. 218 South 4th street, Philadelphia.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK.
Iron Bank Block,
Corner Sixth avenue and Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.
CASH CAPITAL - - $200,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. M. Marshall, John M. Murtland,
James Mosgrove, Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrott, James D. Kelly,
Charles B. Leech, Wm. Floyd,
John Floyd.
Collections made to all points in the United States and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents. fe10:h41

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
OF ALLEGHENY,
No. 171 Federal Street.
CAPITAL, ... $200,000.
DISCOUNT EVERY DAY.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
GEO. R. RIDDLE, President.
J. W. HALL, Vice President.
Simon Drum, D. Macferron,
Geo. D. Riddle, R. H. Knox,
R. W. Cartwright.
JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.

HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK
LIBERTY STREET.
Corner Sixth avenue.
CAPITAL, : - - $200,000.
DIRECTORS.
W. A. Reed, R. Robinson,
Jacob Rush, William Freeman,
S. H. Nesbit, R. M. Leonard,
Paul H. Hacke.
President—R. ROBINSON.
Vice President—P. H. HACKE.
Cashier—JOHN MURPHY.
A general Banking business conducted. Interest paid on time deposits. Deposits received in any amount from $1 upward. Accounts solicited.
Bank open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 6 to 8 P. M.

Allegheny National Bank,
OF PITTSBURGH.
No. 33 Fifth Avenue.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
J. W. COOK, President.
R. W. MACKEY, Vice President,
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK
Of Pittsburgh,
83 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CASH CAPITAL, ... $300,000.
INCORPORATED 1866.
Office: No. 83 Fourth Avenue,
(In Safe Deposit Co.'s Building.)
President—HENRY LLOYD.
Vice President—WILLIAM REA.
TRUSTEES.
Henry Lloyd, William Rea,
Thomas Wightman, E. P. Jones,
R. H. Hartley, Geo. P. Hallman,
Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Edward Gregg,
Hiram Stowe.
Secretary and Treasurer—SIDNEY F. VON BONHORST.
Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits.
Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.
Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M., and on Saturday evening from 6 to 9 o'clock.

N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
United States Securities.

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS.

Robinson, Rea & Co.,
FOUNDERS and MACHINISTS,
12 SMITHFIELD ST.,
PITTSBURGH.

BERLIN FOUNDRY.
ESTABLISHED 1808.
WM. G. PRICE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LIGHT MACHINERY CASTINGS, SUGAR KETTLES,
Plumbers' Castings, Sash Weights, Window Lintels and Sills.
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS,
No. 29 Wood Street.

Pittsburgh Foundry.
A. GARRISON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chilled and Sand
ROLLS!
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,
ROTARY SQUEEZERS,
Haskins Patent Double Spiral Pinions, AND
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse:
NO. 33 WOOD STREET,
Corner Second Avenue.

A. HARTUPEE,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE BRICK,
Of any desired size and shape. Also
Every Variety of Tiles,
For Gas Works, Refineries, Stoves, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Beds and Furnaces.
Finely Ground Fire Clay always on hand.
OFFICE,
CORNER FIRST AVE. AND SHORT ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,
IRON CITY FOUNDRY.
Manufacturers of BRIDGE, ROLLING MILL, BLAST FURNACE AND MACHINERY CASTINGS. CORNER OF LIBERTY AND TWENTY-THIRD STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

MONT BLANC FOUNDRY.
A. TOMLINSON & CO.
Manufacturers of COAL PIT CAR WHEELS, BRIDGE, ROLLING MILL, BLAST FURNACE and MACHINERY CASTINGS of every description. RAILROAD STREET, between 29th and 30th streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Waring Bros.,
(Successors to WARING & KING)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IN
Petroleum and its Products
49 Fifth Avenue.
Philadelphia address:
WARING BROTHERS & CO.,
jy1 267 Water street.

CENTRAL REFINING CO.
PETROLUM.
OFFICES,
No. 20 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh,
AND
307 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

IRON AND STEEL.

WILSON, WALKER & CO.,
UNION FORGE
AND
IRON MILL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Wrought Iron Drawbars, Patent Drawbar Iron, Face and Follower Plates, Links, Pins, Hammered and Rolled Axles, and Railroad Car Forgings generally.
UNIVERSAL MILL PLATES,
ANGLES, SPLICE BARS,
Shafting, Merchant Bar, &c.
Twenty-ninth and Railroad Street,
PITTSBURGH.

ROOFS.
W. B. Scaife & Sons,
Nos. 119 and 121 First Ave.,
79, 81, 83, 90 and 92 Second Ave. and 78 Third Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Erect in any part of the United States,
IRON ROOF FRAMES
MANUFACTURERS OF
CORRUGATED IRON,
The best article in use for covering or siding Wooded Frame Buildings.
ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF
SCAIFE'S PATENT WROUGHT
IRON DOME HEAD,
Kitchen Range Boiler,
EVERY BOILER TIGHT AND TESTED AT 150 POUNDS PRESSURE.
Sheet and Plate Iron Work, AND COPPER PIPES.

WAYNE IRON
AND
STEEL WORKS.
BROWN & CO.,
Manufacturers of the
WAYNE AND "U. S." BRANDS OF
IRON AND STEEL.
Bar, Rod, Hoop, Sheet and Tank Iron, Extra Horse Shoe Iron, Wagon Box Iron, Iron Plow Beams, Flanged Landside Iron, Light T Rails, 12 to 18 lbs. per yard, Splice Bars, "U. S." Boiler Plate and Fire Box Iron, and Boiler Heads, all Flanging, Boiler and Tank Rivets, extra quality; Wayne and "U. S." BEST REFINED STEEL and Cast Steel. Also, Iron Centre Cast Steel for plows and cultivators, Tire Steel, Lay Steel, Grain Drill Steel, Flanged Landside Steel and Steel Plow Beams. All descriptions of Iron and Steel made to order for Agricultural Implements, Plow Moulds, Shares, Cultivator Shovels, Rolling Coulters, &c., cut to any desired pattern. Near Union Depot. Office and Works,
COR. DUQUESNE WAY AND TENTH ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Our "U. S." Brands warranted to be unexcelled.

"STATES"
COOK STOVE,
MANUFACTURED BY
A. BRADLEY & CO.,
Cor. Wood and Second Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Beautiful,
Economical,
Durable
SHAKING GRATE,
LARGE OVENS.
Ask for the "States"
ALSO,
INODOROUS STOVE WARE.

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS.
HENRY LLOYD, SON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Best Common, Refined and Charcoal
IRON.
BOILER, PLATE and SHEET IRON.
Office and Works, SECOND AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ISABELLA FURNACES.
Isabella Furnace Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Foundry and Forge Pig Iron,
ETNA, PA.

Pennsylvania Iron Works.
EVERSON, MACRUM & CO.,
Manufacturers of every description of
SHEET AND BAR IRON,
Flat, Bar, Round, Square, Band, Hoop, Tank and Boiler Iron, Fine and Common Sheet Iron.
Office at Works, SECOND AVENUE, immediately above upper Monongahela bridge,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

IRON CITY IRON WORKS.
Rogers & Burchfield
Manufacturers of
SHEET IRON
Of every Description. Office and Warehouse, No. 108 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Special attention paid to Fine Sheets for Trunks and Stamping purposes. my30:r84

PHŒNIX ROLL WORKS.
JAS. B. YOUNG & CO.,
PATENT SEMI-STEEL AND CAST IRON
CHILL ROLLS
SAND ROLLS AND PINIONS, Haskin's Patent Double Spiral Pinions, Cast and Finished to Order at Lowest Current Rates.
41st, 42d and Valley R. R.,
PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH TAR CHEMICAL WORKS
MANUFACTURERS OF
Pitch, Iron and Asphalt Varnish, Carbolate Powder, the Universal Disinfectant, Carbolic Acid, Crude Acid, Purified Benzoles, and other Products of Coal Tar.
Office—No. 63 FIFTH AVENUE, up stairs.
WORKS—Adjoining the Gas Works, Allegheny.

STEAMSHIPS.

PASSAGE
TO AND FROM EUROPE
TICKETS to and from any European port for all the principal lines of steamers.
PASSPORTS procured on shortest notice.
DRAFTS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal cities of Europe and America.
COLLECTIONS of inheritances, legacies, &c., attended to directly and promptly.
PARCELS, &c., forwarded promptly to any part of Europe.
GOLD, Silver, Foreign Coins, Stock, &c., dealt in.
European Shipping News, Telegraph Office and Financial Indicator.
Please apply to
MAX SCHAMBERG,
Banker, Broker, Gen. Agent, &c.
163 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMERICAN LINE
MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Only Line Carrying the American Flag.
Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia, for
QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage accommodations unsurpassed.
Rates as low as by any other first-class route.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
General Agents, Philadelphia.
LOUIS MOESER, 142 Smithfield street; THOS. E. WATT, 78 Fifth avenue; J. J. McCORMICK; Smithfield and Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, WM. SEMPLE, 165 Federal street, Allegheny City.

PLASTER—200 BBLS. LAND PLASTER, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, May 20, '75. 116 Water street.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after SUNDAY, September 12, 1875, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows
CITY TIME:
MAIN LINE EASTWARD.
PACIFIC EXPRESS daily, except Monday, at 2:36 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:35 a. m., Philadelphia 3:35 p. m.; New York 6:45 p. m.
DAY EXPRESS daily, at 7:26 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:55 p.m., Philadelphia 6:20 p.m., New York 9:15 p. m., Baltimore 6:35 p. m., Washington 8:17 p. m.
MAIL TRAIN daily, except Sunday, 7:41 a.m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:15 p. m.
ATLANTIC EXPRESS daily, at 12:51 p.m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p. m., Philadelphia 3:10 a. m., New York 6:50 a. m.
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS daily except Saturday, 4:21 p.m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:20 a.m., Philadelphia 6:45 a. m., New York 10:10 a. m.
FAST LINE daily, at 7:41 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:45 a. m., Philadelphia 7:35 a. m., New York 10:25 a. m., Baltimore 7:35 a. m., Washington 9:02 a. m.
WALL'S ACCOMMODATION 6:06, 6:41, 10:21, 11:46 a. m., 2:41, 5:41, 6:11 and 11:11 p. m. Sunday 12:51 p. m.
BRINTON ACCOMMODATION 5:01 and 9:26 p. m. Sunday 9:26 p. m.
WILKINSBURG ACCOM. 7:11 p. m.
JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION 3:31 p.m.
MAIN LINE WESTWARD.
Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:
Mail Train daily, except Monday........1:21 a. m.
Fast Line daily except Monday..........1:41 a. m.
Pittsburgh Express daily except Monday 6:56 a. m.
Cincinnati Express daily...............7:11 a. m.
Pacific Express daily..................1:41 p. m.
Limited Mail daily.....................5:41 p. m.
Way Passenger daily....................8:36 p. m.
Wall's Accommodation 6:36, 8:21, 9:01 a. m.; 1:21, 2:41, 5:56 and 7:51 p. m. Sunday 10:01 a. m.
Brinton Accommodation 7:36 a. m., 7:11 and 11:11 p. m. Sunday 7:11 p. m.
Wilkinsburg Accommodation 9:21 p. m.
Johnstown Accommodation 10:41 a. m.
SOUTH-WEST PENN. RAILWAY.
Trains running through without change.
Youghiogheny Express, except Sunday, 8:26 a. m.
Connellsville Accom. daily, except Sunday, 6:06 p. m.
Trains arrive from Connellsville at 9:41 a. m. and 6:46 p. m.
WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.
From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, city time.
MAIL TRAIN connecting for Butler....6:36 a.m.
EXPRESS connecting for Butler......2:26 p.m.
FREEPORT ACCOM...9:21 a. m. and 5:01 p.m.
SPRINGDALE ACCOM. 11:31 a. m., 6:16, 8:41 and 11:21 p. m. On Sunday, 12:51 and 9:21 p. m.
MARKET TRAIN FOR BUTLER 3:21 p. m.
Trains arrive at Federal street Depot, city time.
Express connecting from Butler......10:11 a.m.
Mail Train connecting from Butler...5:51 p. m.
Freeport Accommodation, 8:06 a.m. and 1:36 p.m.
Springdale Accom. 6:51 a. m., 3:49, 7:11 and 11:16 p. m. On Sunday at 9:51 a. m. and 7:01 p. m.
Market Train from Butler 9:11 a. m.
The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue, and the Union Depot. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, (Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore "Short Line.")
Change of Time—Summer Arrangement.
On and after SUNDAY, July, 4th, 1875, trains on this road will depart and arrive from Depot, corner of Grant and Water Sts., as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Uniontown Ac.	6:25am	McKeesport Ac.	6:45am
Through Mail..	8:25am	McKeesport Ac.	7:30am
McKeesport Ac	10:30am	W. Newton Ac.	8:15am
McKeesport Ac.	3:15pm	Uniontown Ac.	9:45am
Uniontown Ac.	3:45pm	Express	11:35am
McKeesport Ac	4:20pm	McKeesport Ac	2:00pm
W. Newton Ac	5:15pm	Uniontown Ac	5:40pm
McKeesport Ac	6:25pm	McKeesport Ac	6:10pm
Through Ex..	7:15pm	McKeesport Ac	7:40pm
McKeesport Owl Train	11:15pm	Through Mail..	8:20pm
M'Keesp'tChT	12:45pm	McKeesp'tChT	10:05am

Mail and Accommodation trains daily, except Sunday. Express train daily. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.
Save 75 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and all points East.
General Ticket Office, 55 Fifth avenue.
SAMUEL C. HOUGH, General Pass. Agent.
K. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA & CHARLESTON RAILWAY.
On and after THURSDAY, June 17, 1875, and until further notice, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh Time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Monongahela Ac	11:10am	Through Mail..	8:45am
Express	3:33pm	Express	10:55am

The above trains will stop at Second avenue crossing.
Additional trains leave and arrive at 226 Carson street, South Pittsburgh, as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Through Mail..	6:10am	Homestead Ac.	6:40am
Mixed Way	6:50am	Through Mail...	8:30am
Monongahela Ac	11:25am	Express	10:40am
Express	3:55pm	Mixed Way	2:55pm
Homestead Ac.	6:15pm	Pittsburgh Ac.	6:10pm

CHURCH TRAIN leaves Monongahela City every Sunday at 8.00 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1:00 p. m.
Extra train leaves South Pittsburgh on Saturday at 1:15 P. M., running to Homestead. Returning, leaves Homestead at 2:00 p. m., arriving at South Pittsburgh at 2:35 p. m.
Through connections daily, (except Sunday) to and from Brownsville, as follows, leave Brownsville at 5:00 a.m. and 12:00 m., connecting to reach Union Depot, Pittsburgh, at 10:55 a. m. and South Pittsburgh at 6:10 p. m. Returning, trains leave South Pittsburgh at 6:10 a. m., Union Depot at 11:10 a. m. and 3:33 p. m., connecting with Packets reaching Brownsville at 11:30 a.m., 5:30 and 9:30 p. m.
Tickets on sale at A. V. R. R. Ticket Office, and Baggage checked from P. R. R. Baggage Rooms, Union Depot.
Leave orders for Baggage at General Office, 61 Fourth avenue.
WM. J. ROSE, Gen. Frt. and Pass. Agt.
JOHN M. BYERS, Ch. Eng. and Supt.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
On and after SEPT. 12, 1875, Trains will leave and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:12am	Atlantic Ex.	3:22am
Erie & Asht. Ex.	7:12am	Wheeling Ex.	10:47am
Cl. & Wh'g Mail.	7:42am	Chicago Ex.	12:27pm
Chicago Ex.	8:12am	Erie & Ash. Ex.	1:22pm
Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	1:52pm	Chicago Mail	3:42pm
Pacific Ex.	2:12pm	Cleveland Ex.	3:52pm
Wheeling Ex.	4:17pm	Ch. & St. L. Ex.	7:07pm
Erie & War Ex.	4:37pm	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	7:22pm
Thro. Ml., limit	6:02pm	Erie & Ash. Ex.	11:27pm
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	8:37am	Leetsdale Ac.	7:32am
Leetsdale Ac.	10:27am	Leetsdale Ac.	7:52am
Leetsdale Ac.	12:07pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	8:12am
Sharps. & As. Ac.	1:12pm	Enon Accom.	8:47am
Enon Accom.	3:42pm	Sharps. & War. Ac	9:52am
Leetsdale Ac.	5:12pm	Leetsdale Ac.	12:52pm
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:22pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	2:12pm
Leetsdale Ac.	8:27pm	Leetsdale Ac.	4:27pm
Leetsdale Ac.	10:57pm	Leetsdale Ac.	7:37pm
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:42pm	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:52am

Through Mail, limited, leaves daily. Pacific Express leaves daily. Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted. Atlantic Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. D. LAYNG, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (Panhandle Route.)
On and after SUNDAY, Sept. 12, 1875, Trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:15am	McDonald's Ac	6:47am
Pacific Express.	7:42am	Cincinnati Ex.	6:57am
Columbus Mail.	7:57am	Washington Ac.	8:22am
Washington Ac.	8:52am	Dennison Ac.	9:37am
McDonald's Ac	10:57am	McDonald's Ac	12:02pm
Dennison Acc.	3:42pm	Washington Ac.	4:12pm
Washington Ac.	4:32pm	Columbus Mail.	5:32pm
Limited Mail	6:02pm	Fast Line	7:12pm
McDonald's Ac	6:22pm	Southern Ex.	2:15am
McDonald's Ac	10:37pm	Sunday Church.	10:02am
Sunday Church.	12:47pm		

Pacific Express, Limited Mail, and McDonald's Accom. No. 12 arrive daily.
Cincinnati Express and Fast Line arrive daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Sundays excepted.
All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Sleeping Cars without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.
D. M. CALDWELL, General Manager.
W. L. O'BRIEN, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.
S. M. FELTON, Jr., Gen. Supt.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 24th, 1875, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
1st S. Works Ac	6:55am	Night Express..	6:00am
Buffalo Ex.	8:05am	Parnassus Ac.	6:45am
2d S. Works Ac	10:30am	1st S. Works Ac	8:00am
Titusville Ex.	2:10pm	2d S. Works Ac	10:00am
Reynoldsville Ac	3:20pm	Reynoldsville Ac	11:05am
Hulton Ac.	4:55pm	3d S. Works Ac	1:55pm
3d S. Works Ac	6:00pm	Titusville Ex.	5:50pm
Night Ex.	8:10pm	Hulton Ac.	7:20pm
Parnassus Ac.	11:00pm	Buffalo Ex.	8:55pm

All Trains Daily, except Sunday.
Church Train leaves Soda Works at 8:35 a. m., arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:10 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arriving at Soda Works at 2:28 p. m., stopping at all stations.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Mayville.
Buffalo Express north connects at Red Bank with train on Low grade Division for Brookville and Driftwood, making direct connections at Driftwood with trains on the P. & E. R. R. eastward to Williamsport, and westward to Emporium, Olean and points on B. N. Y. & P. R. R.
Buffalo Express, north and south, and Titusville Express north, connect at Red Bank with trains on Sligo Branch for Sligo and Clarion county.
Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for baggage to be checked from hotels or residences to destination.
Ticket office, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.
DAVID McCARGO, Gen. Superintendent.
J. MORTON HALL, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases. For Circulars and Book, 10c., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted. je27

DR. WHITTIER, No. 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., a special physician, having a Union-wide reputation for the reliable and successful treatment of Private and Urinary disease, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc. Everybody should read TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE, 144 pages; illustrated; cloth and gilt binding; about wonders of reproductive system, marriage, proper age and condition, marriage impediments, causes and consequences. Price, 50 cents. Address as above, or call. d&8

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.—Happy relief for young men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.—an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. u72:MWF-S

A CARD—TO ALL WHO ARE suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. q41

PRESCRIPTION FREE.—FOR the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address Dr. E. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

PATENTS—GILLEN & BOAL, GENERAL Solicitors of Patents. Office, St. Clair Bank Building, Room No. 2, No. 16 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. PATENTS secured and models of all descriptions made promptly and at short notice. Patents taken charge of and sold on commission. Satisfaction guaranteed. For further information, address as above.

STRAW—50 BALES OAT STRAW FOR sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 116 Water street.

NITRATE OF SODA—100 BAGS FOR sale by J. B. CANFIELD, May 20, '75. 116 Water street.

DAILY GAZETTE.

Circulation, 15,800.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The current issue of the WEEKLY GAZETTE is for sale on our counter to-day. It contains a complete *resume* of local and general news, telegraphic intelligence from every part of the world, commercial, financial, oil and cattle market reports, and ditorials on all the leading topics of the day; altogether, thirty-six columns of choice reading matter, embracing subjects of interest to the lawyer, the doctor, the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, and the family. The reputation of the GAZETTE is so thoroughly established, especially in the correctness of its commercial and market reports, that it has gained a circulation

The Largest in Western Pennsylvania.

It is, at the same time, the cheapest in the list of weeklies of its grade. The subscription and club rates are as follows:

TERMS—Single copy, $1.75; clubs of five, $1.50, clubs of ten, 1.40: this includes postage paid by the publishers. A copy of the WEEKLY GAZETTE will be sent free to the party who acts as agent, for every ten numbers paid for.

Its especial merits are:

It contains the Latest News from all parts of the World.

Its Market Reports are prepared especially and exclusively for this journal, and are the only reliable ones published in Pittsburgh.

It is especially adapted for the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant and general Family use.

The large circulation of the GAZETTE is attributable to the recognition of its merits, and not to the efforts of canvassers who make a business of securing names on a percentage. Postmasters at many points have acted for us, and these alone are our accredited agents. All desirous of receiving the best Weekly published in Pittsburgh should subscribe at once FOR THE GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

River Men Call on Senator Morton.

Some twenty or thirty of our river men called, in a body, at room No. 11 Monongahela House, yesterday and were presented to Senator Morton by John F. Dravo. Their call was an expression of their appreciation of the Senator's efforts in behalf of river interests. After a pleasant interchange of views upon the trade and commerce of our rivers, the visitors retired quite gratified at their cordial reception, and the opinion expressed by the Senator in regard to the importance of our river commerce.

Another Warning—Arm Crushed.

About two o'clock yesterday afternoon a man by the name of John Campbell attempted to get on a moving coal train as it was crossing Liberty street, with the view of riding to Allegheny, but missed his footing and fell with his left arm before a wheel, which passed over it, crushing and lacerating the arm its entire length. He was immediately taken to the Homeopathic Hospital, and the arm amputated near the shoulder, by Dr. J. C. Burgher, surgeon in charge, assisted by the hospital staff. The unfortunate man was quite comfortable last evening, and apparently doing well.

MORE EXPOSITION NOTES.

Further Information of Interest—Precautions Taken to Prevent Fire—A Communication from the Opera House Managers.

The management of the coming Exposition has been busily engaged for a few days to devise a plan to prevent any damage which might arise in case of fire, during the Exposition, and has finally hit upon a plan which will no doubt meet the approval of the exhibitors. The oil men have been assigned a special room in the extreme corner of Power Hall, now in course of erection, which will be protected from the remainder of the building by wire and sheet-iron partitions, while a Connolly fire extinguisher will be kept in position to extinguish any oil blaze that might occur. Water pipes will be run on each floor through the main exposition building, and at every one hundred and fifty feet, there will be a small plug with a two and a half inch opening, to each of which plugs will be attached one hundred and fifty feet of hose, with a one and a quarter inch nozzle. The force of water will be such that each of these plugs will throw a stream of about three hundred feet, and altogether the different plugs will give water equal to sixteen steam fire engines. Fifteen of the special police to be employed will be detailed for fire purposes alone, and will be stationed in different parts of the building for that purpose. As a further precaution, a large number of Babcock extinguishers will be scattered about the hall. Application has been made to the Fire Alarm Committee of Allegheny, for an extension of their wires to the Exposition buildings, and it is expected one or two alarm boxes will be put in position, so that in case of danger, the department can be called out without delay.

Invitations have been extended to President Grant, Senator Morton and ex-Senator Schurz to be present at the opening.

A meeting of the Press Committee of the Exposition was held yesterday, when the following communication was received, which explains itself:

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE,
MANAGER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, September 23.

Geo. Wardman, Chairman Amusement Committee:

Permit us to extend to the press correspondents, to our Exposition, the courtesies of the Opera House during their stay in our city.

Trusting they will make themselves at home with us,

We are, very truly yours,
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD.

The communication was acted upon and a vote of thanks tendered to the Opera House managers.

Frank Leslie writes that he will send one of his best artists here at the Exposition opening. The New York *Graphic* responds the same, promising both an artist and a reporter here at the send-off.

ANOTHER FAILURE.

Select Council Again Tries to Get a Quorum but Don't Succeed—The Righteousness of Severe Measures Debated—A Resolution About Absentees.

Another unsuccessful effort was made yesterday afternoon by Select Council to get a quorum for the transaction of some very important business. The unapproved minutes of several past meetings were read by the clerk in the hope that while he was doing so enough members would come in to make a quorum, but it was a vain hope. The gentlemen who were present yesterday, and also on Monday last, were quite severe in their strictures concerning absentees.

PRESIDENT GROSS said that if some of them had a little private egg to hatch, or a special act to get through, there would be no doubt of their attendance.

Mr. AIKEN was in favor of measures severe enough to at once bring the absentees to a sense of their duty, though the want of a quorum prevented them from taking any action yesterday. He read a clause from the City Charter giving the Select and Common Council "full power and authority * * * * to vacate the seat of any member for misbehavior, neglect of duty or other misdemeanor." That power he was in favor of exercising, and thereby setting an example that would be productive of a good effect.

Mr. LITTELL offered the following:

Resolved—That the names of the members of this Council who were absent on last, and are absent at this meeting, leaving the Council without a quorum to transact business, be published so that their negligence and lack of interest in the general business of the city may be made known to their constituents unless good cause can be given for their absence.

Mr. HERRON offered an apology for leaving the Council chamber last Monday, saying that he had consented to act as pallbearer at a funeral.

President GROSS—You asked permission to leave. The remarks made have no reference to you.

Mr. LIDDELL—It was altogether impossible for me to be here last Monday. I am about as regular in my attendance as anybody else, but I had business then which I could not leave.

President GROSS—You are excused.

Mr. CARR also stated that he could not be on hand. His excuse was accepted too.

Mr. LITTELL said it was with the greatest regret that he offered the resolution given above, but he felt impelled to do so from a sense of duty. His business needed just as much of his attention, and was just as valuable to him as the affairs of other men are to them, but he was tired of coming to the Council chamber day after day and finding no quorum present.

Mr. AIKEN—We have no quorum. The resolution can't be passed.

Dr. GROSS—We can in equity pass it.

Mr. BREED—One thing can be done. We can resolve ourselves into a town meeting and pass it.

Mr. LITTELL—As objections are made, I ask leave to withdraw the resolution. I will stay at home now until I am sent for.

Mr. FINLEY—I feel much like Mr. Littell does. It is out of the question for me to neglect my business, come here and sit for an hour or two, and then depart without anything having been done.

The gentlemen present yesterday were Messrs. Aiken, Atkinson, Braun, Breed, Brown, Buckley, Carr, Clemens, H. Darlington, Fetterman, Fox, Harrison, Herron, Holiday, Fahnestock, Hunter, Sawyer, Liddell, Littell, Metzgar, Finley, Moore, Murray, MacConnell, McGimpsey, O'Neil, Hayden, Schmidt, Scully, Sutpton, Taylor, Weldon, and President Gross.

The absentees were Messrs. Ahl. Ahlborn, Arnholt, Atterbury, Rodgers, Barckley (sick), Bates, Bissell, Bruce, Chislett, Clark, Dannels, B. Darlington, Doyle, Epping (has a broken leg), Evans, Froehlich, Goldthorpe, Haines, Howard, Jeremy, Keebler, Kernan, Kerr, Kestner, Knapp, Macfarlane, Meyer, Musgrave, McCandless (absent in Europe), McCombs, McClurg, Negley, Noble, Perry, Ray, Scheck, Schild, Spahr, Vierheller and Waring.

After talking over the matter further Council adjourned to meet again this afternoon.

The Rising Sun Oyster Crackers

Are just what you will like. Try them. Sold by all grocers.

THE FIRST GUN!

The Campaign Brilliantly Opened Last Night.

A Grand Demonstration at Lafayette Hall—Brilliant Reception Accorded to the Hon. Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana—The Distinguished Statesmen's Review of the Situation—A Powerful Argument.

The Financial Issue Discussed—The History of the Greenback—What It Is and What Is to be Done With It—Hypocritical Democratic Pretensions Exposed—The Erie Platform Riddled—The Democratic Party Judged by its Record — A Scathing Review.

The Republican campaign in this county and State was opened last night, in a brilliant and auspicious manner. The first grand rally was held in Lafayette Hall, which was packed to its utmost capacity, with an audience that was conspicuous for its character as representative of the best element of the business, professional and laboring ranks of our community. It was an assemblage that attested the profound interest taken in the pending political struggle and gave evidence that the people were thoroughly aroused to the important issues of the hour. In all respects the opening of the campaign was a brilliant success, and augured well for a glorious triumph in November.

The Hon. Oliver P. Morton, the distinguished statesman and Senator from Indiana, had been chosen as the central figure for the first grand rally, and pursuant to engagement the gentleman arrived in the city yesterday afternoon. He was taken in charge, and provided with comfortable quarters at the Monongahela House, where he was called upon by a number of prominent citizens irrespective of special political affinities.

THE ESCORT.

In the evening there was a din of music and a flare of lamps as the different marching clubs from various parts of the city proceeded to form in line preparatory to a street parade, in honor of the visitor. The duty of escorting him to the Hall was assigned to the Hartranft club, and promptly at half past seven o'clock, they put in an appearance at his stopping place. The Senator, with Colonel Thos. M. Bayne was provided with a seat in an open carriage, which was preceded by the club all uniformed and bearing torches. The line was along Smithfield street, down Fifth avenue and along Wood street. Preparatory to this there was a grand display by

The Marching Clubs.

About seven o'clock, the different marching clubs began to assemble at their respective headquarters preparatory to a street parade. After the members of the Central club had donned their uniforms, they assembled in front of City Hall, and awaited the coming of the Duquesne Greys, who had met at their armory, and were expected to move up Fifth avenue to join the Central boys at the Custom House building. Shortly before eight o'clock, the Greys headed by their band made their appearance, and after some preliminary arrangements, the entire procession was formed, and marched down Fifth avenue to Market street, thence to Sixth, and down Sixth to the Suspension Bridge to meet the Allegheny clubs.

While arrangements were being perfected on this side, the Allegheny boys were busy arranging matters to join the ranks at the place designated. The Allegheny Hartranft club, of the North Side, met at at their armory, and before starting out, were made the recipients of a handsome flag, at the hands of Mr. William Boice. The gift was received by William Woolsey, Esq., in a few felicitous remarks, when it was transferred to the custody of the club. As soon as this part of the programme was concluded, the club marched out to Ohio street, where they were joined by the Third ward club, and from thence, passed down Federal street to the bridge, and were received by the Pittsburgh organizations.

THE LINE OF MARCH.

As soon as each company was assigned its proper place, the procession moved across the bridge to Sixth street, up Sixth to Market, out Market to Fifth avenue, up the avenue to Wood street, out Wood to Water, up Water to Smithfield, out Smithfield to Third avenue, up Third avenue to Grant, out Grant to Fifth avenue, down Fifth to Market, out Market to Sixth, down Sixth to the Suspension bridge, across the bridge to Federal, up Federal to Ohio, out Ohio to Cedar avenue, up Cedar to North avenue, out North avenue to Irwin avenue, out Irwin avenue to Ridge avenue, out Ridge avenue to Marion avenue, where the Allegheny clubs left the procession. The Pittsburgh clubs passed to Western avenue, out the avenue to Ohio street, out Ohio to Federal street, down Federal to the Suspension bridge, across the bridge to Sixth street, up Sixth to Market, where they separated for their respective headquarters.

THE ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

When the procession moved past the Monongahela House it was headed by the Keystone Cornet Band of Allegheny, followed by the Third ward club, numbering seventy-five men; next came the Allegheny Hartranft Club, which had two hundred men in ranks. The Duquesne Grey Band followed, and the Greys brought up the rear with two hundred and fifty men in line. The display, as the clubs marched down Fifth avenue, was magnificent, and called out rapturous applause from the crowd which thronged the streets on both sides. All along the line of march the pavements were jammed with people, so that it was almost impossible for footmen to pass until after the procession had disappeared out of sight.

THE DEMAND FOR UNIFORMS.

At the headquarters of each club, it was impossible to supply the demand for uniforms. At the Central Club Rooms, in this city, no less than two hundred applicants had to be turned away, as provisions had not been made for them. The same was true of the Allegheny clubs, otherwise the additions to the ranks would have swelled the numbers to more than double that which appeared on the streets. After the marching was concluded it was impossible for the members to obtain admission to Lafayette Hall, as it was crowded so that that there was no room for their accommodation.

The procession arrived at the Hall a few minutes after eight o'clock, and the head of the column halted in front of the entrance on Fourth street. There the distinguished visitor alighted and was escorted into the hall by Col Thomas M. Bayne. He came in so quietly that at first his arrival was not observed, but when he came to the steps of the platform the audience became aware of his presence and greeted him with hearty applause. The Senator seated himself alongside a small table on the stage.

Col. Bayne then stepped forward and moved that the meeting be organized by the election of George R. White, Esq., as Chairman, which was agreed to. Mr. White was called to the platform, and after being introduced, made a few remarks, as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I am very much gratified on this occasion to have the opportunity of reiterating what I said at a meeting of the merchants and manufacturers of Pittsburgh, held three years ago, previous to the Gubernatorial election.

That from reliable information satisfactory to myself, Gen. Hartranft was not only honest, but a man of unquestionable integrity, and when in the service of his country, not a suspicion was ever breathed against him during his whole military career. That as Governor of this great Commonwealth, he has shown that he has great executive ability, and verified every pledge I then made as to his honesty and ability to discharge the duty of Chief Magistrate of this State. He is no friend of special legislation or combinations of any kind, or any party to plunder the Treasury.

With these brief remarks, I take pleasure in introducing Senator Morton, of Indiana, to address you—a man whose record during the late war was his brilliant efforts in raising men and money to sustain the Government of our country. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of this brief but practical and common sense address, which was well received, the organization was completed by the election of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. As completed, the list of officers stood as follows:

President—George R. White, Esq.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Jas. I. Bennett,	J. H. Shoenberger,
Wm. Lyon,	Jacob Rees,
W. H. Graff,	T. B. Atterbury,
Arthur Hobson,	J. M. Davis,
John Adams,	James Verner,
John W. Chalfant,	James Kelley,
David Chess,	James McKelvy,
Joseph Dilworth,	Charles Arbuthnot,
C. Yeager,	J. McC. Creighton,
Col. Henry B. Hays,	C. B. Herron,
Hon. O. Phillips,	John McD. Crossan,
Hon. T. J. Bingham,	B. F. Pulpress,
Josiah Cohen,	James Littell,
Joshua Rhodes,	Hon. H. S. Fleming,
Gen. Jas. S. Negley,	Hon. Thos. M. Howe,
D. B. Oliver,	Capt. W. W. Tyson,
Prof. S. A. Neale,	Alex. Nimick,
N. H. Voeghtly,	Gen. J. K. Moorhead,
Wm. Neeb,	William Street,
Nathan Brokow,	E. P. Jones,
Reuben Miller,	Hon. Hugh McNeil,
Sellers McKee,	Thomas Reese,
Abraham Johnson,	George Archbold,
Lemuel Googins,	Jacob Born.
George Bothwell,	

Secretaries—Reporters of the press.

SENATOR MORTON'S SPEECH.

Senator Morton was then introduced, and proceeded to make an address that was characteristic for its force of logic, and breadth and strength of argument. He commenced by saying that he always regarded it as a high compliment to have the privilege of addressing the people of Pittsburgh, because the city was one of great manufacturing interests, of skilled labor, of solid men, of solid capital. In coming before them on this occasion he desired, without any preliminary flourish, to discuss briefly before them some of the political issues which existed between the two great political parties that appealed to them for their suffrages. In doing so he desired to be understood. Politics meant business. Politics was public business, which was alike important to all. There was no man in the country too rich, and no man too poor, not to have a direct personal interest in the politics of the cuntry, and every man should take that interest in it, which would lead him to do his duty. He came before them then with this view of the matter. "He had no amusement to offer; no story to tell, but without further preliminary, he desired to proceed to a discussion of some of the great questions, which were now before the people in the political field."

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

The first question to which he desired to direct attention was that which was commonly known as the financial issue. This was especially interesting to the people of Pennsylvania, because here the lines had been distinctly drawn. The Democratic party, though its representatives assembled in State Convention, had adopted a platform on finances in which they had resolved in the first place in favor of abolishing the National banks with their notes. These notes were to give place to a new issue of greenbacks, but this issue of greenbacks was not to be limited; they should be issued without limit, or to meet what was called the necessities of the times.

In their platform secondly the Democratic party had resolved against the resumption of specie payments, and had abanded that policy, as contemplated by the government for another policy of what was nothing less than unlimited inflation.

The speaker said that from the platform which contained such announcements of principles he was compelled to dissent, and to speak of it perhaps in terms that were not agreeable to himself, and might not be agreeable to his Democratic friends. In the discussion, however, he did no wish to be considered as personal. In regard to parties he believed that the masses were honest, and the masses intended to do right. They also all wanted to be patriotic, and from their standpoint were perhaps firm in the conviction that they were patriotic. He therefore was desirous that they understand him not as being personal, but as speaking of the party as a party—as a whole. The party was responsible for its record and its principles, and with these he proposed to deal. Sometimes men as members of a party would do what as individuals they would not do. So men, as members of a corporation, would do that which they would not do in their individual capacity. And this seemed to be the position of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania with reference to the question of finances. Their platform was a specious one, but it was nothing but a trap to secure votes. It was but a snare to catch the unwary. It proposed to do what the Democratic party could never do and never expected to do. It offered to make money plenty, and to make business brisk, and to give employment to the unemployed, on the single condition that the people voted the Democratic ticket. The offer was like that made to the Savior by Satan, when he offered to give the Saviour all the kingdoms of the earth, on condition that he would fall down and worship the Satanic Majesty. This offer was made when there was not in all the land, a foot of ground belonging to the Devil. [Laughter and applause.]

THE DEMOCRATIC RECORD.

The first evidence that this platform was a cheat was the platform adopted by the Democratic party in New York—just over the Pennsylvania border. [The speaker here read the platform of the Democratic party, as published in our columns last week. The platform is a direct call for specie payments, and no further inflation of the currency.] After reading the platform he proceeded to say that this New York platform, in substance, if not in words, was a denunciation of the Pennsylvania platform. The men in the New York Convention understood it as such, and intended it as such. It was a direct slap in the face for the Pennsylvania Democracy.

The speaker further called up the platforms recently adopted by the Democrats of Nebraska and Massachusetts, where special stress was given to the demand for specie payments and no more soft money. The Democracy of Nebraska were especially hostile to the greenback and held that any issue of greenbacks was a direct violation of the Constitution. Then too the Democrats in nineteen States of the Union in their platforms had pronounced against greenback inflation, and yet the Democracy of Pennsylvania like their brethren in Ohio held that the party was in favor of more "soft money." The speaker brought this testimony in support of the statement that the Democratic party of Pennsylvania neither could, nor intended to carry out its expressed principles concerning the financial situation. Their platform was a mere trick to catch votes. It was meaningless, and not one of its framers had an idea of attempting to carry it into effect.

THE "GREENBACK."

The speaker next turned to a discussion of what the greenback was. Some people suppose it to be money, and that it was intended to be money just like the gold or silver dollar, and that was the end of it. That was a very erroneous impression. The greenback was not money. It was never intended to be money, like the gold or silver dollar. It was simply a promissory note from the Government. It stands in its relation to the Government just as a promissory note given by an individual stood to the drawer. It was an obligation; it was the promise of the Government to pay. It was different from the bond. The bond drew interest, and would continue to draw interest. The bond had a fixed time to run, and must then be redeemed. The Greenback drew no interest; no time was fixed for its payment. That was left with the Government. It was exactly like a due bill. When one man gave a due bill to another, it was due immediately; but there was an understanding between the giver and the holder, that its payment would depend upon the ability of the drawer to redeem it. The honesty and credit of the individual was pledged to the payment of that due bill, and it was only valuable in proportion to his ability and honesty, so it was with the Greenback. It was the due bill issued by the Government. The people took it in confidence, relying upon the honesty and ability of the Government to pay it in good time. The public credit was pledged to pay it just as soon as the Government was able to do it. This was what gave it its value.

The greenback, however, had one advantage which the due bill had not, and because of this quality there was greater reason why the faith of the people should not be shaken by it. It was a legal tender in payment of debts. The debtor could make the creditor take it in payment of a debt. It was so made by law. It was thought necessary to make it such to give it greater value, and to make it acceptable. Yet everything depended upon faith in the Government.

THE ORIGIN OF SOFT MONEY.

The history of the Greenback was the best evidence of its character. In January, 1862, the Government found itself engaged in war and without means to carry on the conflict. The gold and silver in the country was not enough; the receipts from customs were comparatively small; the funds of the Government were exhausted, and the war could not go on. It was a war for national life, and it must go on. The Government must have money to keep troops in the field, to supply them with the munitions of war, and to maintain them. The expenses were enormous, and yet not out of proportion with the tremendous character of the struggle. The people said the conflict could not cease until the national authority was everywhere established throughout the land. In this great emergency the greenback was invented. Congress devised a method for making money. That bill was bitterly opposed by every Democrat in Congress, although they knew the life of the nation was at stake. The Democrats said the nation had no right to make money, and they fought the measure with intense earnestness. And there were a few Republicans, too, cautious men, who were in some doubt as to the power of the Government to manufacture currency. But they recognized the imperative necessities of the case. They said it was a crisis in our national history, and so to spare the life of the nation they cast their doubts in favor of the bill. They voted for it as one man, and it became a law. The Democrats, however, acted not so. By voice and vote they did all they could to defeat the measure. They would not listen to the argument of the necessities of the case. They did not consider that perhaps in the hidden meaning of the war-power given to the Government by the Constitution, there was authority for just such an emergency as this. They refused to listen to the arguments used, from the dark necessities of the times, and fiercely, both before and after the bill became a law, denounced the greenback. There was Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio—the same gentleman who is now canvassing Ohio, with the Democratic cry for more greenbacks. He was in Congress at this time, and spoke and worked and voted against this bill. His argument then was that the Government had no authority to make money. He denied the authority of Congress then, and denies it to this day. In the speeches he is now making he says that Congress had no power to make the greenback. Yet he now calls for more, and the only excuse he gives is, that as Congress once did it, it can be done again—as the greenback was once issued, Congress can add to the volume again. This was a sample of the consistency of the Democratic pretensions of love for the greenback. It was a hollow cry to catch votes. In the light of the past, this new-found loyalty of the Democratic party to the greenback was a remarkable feature, hardly to be trusted.

THE VOLUME OF CURRENCY.

The speaker then proceeded to consider the amount of the greenback issue, and its relation to further issues. He said, after the bill became a law, there was first an issue of one hundred and fifty millions, then another of one hundred and fifty millions, making three hundred millions altogether. Subsequently there was an issue of fifty millions as a temporary loan, which was afterward retired. Then last came the issue of one hundred millions, making the permanent aggregate issue just four hundred millions. The money was issued just as the necessities of the Government demanded, and it was taken by the people readily. At last, however, there came a fear that the Government might issue too much,—might overstep the bounds of its ability to pay. People recalled the lessons taught the country by the issue of Continental money. They remembered that it was issued to an amount beyond the limit of the Government's ability to pay. The country was flooded with it and it was depreciated so low that it was hardly worth the paper it was printed on, and one old-time financier, who revolted at the idea of repudiation, prepared a bill for funding it at one cent on the dollar. With this record before them the people became a little apprehensive. Under the influence of this apprehension coupled with some doubts as to the power of the Government to crush the rebellion, the premium on gold went up to over 2.50, when Congress come forward again, and on June 3, 1864, passed a bill limiting the issue of greenbacks to 400,000,000 and expressly providing that the amount should not exceed that figure. That was a solemn pledge made that day to the people who took the greenbacks, "and," said the speaker, "it is as sacred to day as the day it was signed by the President of the United States. (Applause.)

Subsequently a question arose as to whether the forty-four millions of greenbacks which had been redeemed were dead, or whether they could be reissued. The President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and a majority of Congress thought they they could, and so they were put in circulation—first one million, then five million, and so one until all but eighteen millions had been put out. This was not a new issue. It did not increase the volume of currency to the limit prescribed. It was simply a reissue of what had been called in, and it left the greenback circulation just where it was at first.

When it found that the greenback circulation was so satisfactory to the country, Mr. Pendleton, a Democratic leader, came forward with a proposition to break over the contract of the Government, and to issue enough new greenbacks to pay the bonds that the Government had issued. He did not pretend to argue that the Government had power to issue the greenbacks. Indeed, he said, as he had said at first, that the Government had no right to issue a greenback at all; but he argued as an excuse for his proposition that as it had once issued some it could do the same again. He did not take into account all the circumstances of the case. He forgot that when the greenback was called into existence the nation was battling for its life, and that it was made to supply the sinews of war. He forgot, too, that the Government had solemnly pledged itself to pay those bonds in gold. His proposition was generally regarded as practical repudiation, and it did not find favor. The people did not endorse the cry against the men who had lent the Government money at a time when it was in distress. "The Republican party has been meek enough," said the speaker, "to hold that these men ought to be paid according to the bond." [Applause.]

THE LEGAL TENDER QUESTION.

In 1868 there was another flurry over the greenbacks. In that year the Supreme Court, with Chief Justice Chase at the head, (the very man who had been called the father of the greenback system, but who had somewhat changed his political faith,) decided by a majority of one, the Chief Justice voting in the affirmative, that the Government had no power to make the greenbasks even in the time of war—that the deep meaning hidden in the war power given to the Government by the Constitution, and the necessities of the nation when its life was in danger gave the Government no power to issue greenbacks, or make money for its necessities. The Democratic party hailed that decision with applause and held it up as the grandest decision with reference to constitutional rights known in the history of the country. Next year, however, there was a change in the complexion of the Supreme Court and some new judges put upon the bench—two good Republican lawyers. The question came before it again and the former decision was reversed. The Court in this last decision held that under the peculiar circumstances of the time, during a time of war, and when the existence of the Goverment was at stake—that under such grave circumstances Congress had a right to provide for and authorize the issue of greenbacks and make them legal tender. This decision, it should be borne in mind, went no further than as touching a time of war and great necessity. It was not given as a decision on the powers of Congress in reference to issuing greenbacks in a time of peace.

The decision, however, was not satisfactory to the Democrats and they were loud in their denunciation of it. The President of the United States was charged with having "packed" the Supreme Court to secure this decision. This was the greatest charge made against him in 1872. The Democrats had never changed their views touching the greenback issue. They held it to unconstitutional, and perhaps if they were interrogated to-day, and gave an honest reply, they would still hold to its unconstitutionality. They rung the charges on that decision everywhere. In Congress some of their grableader such as Thurman of Ohio and Bayard, of Delaware, and Hamilton, of Maryland, and Salisbury, of Delaware, and others, openly and fiercely charged the President with having packed the Supreme Court to secure that decision. And this is their record. So though the Democratic party now cries for an unlimited issue, it is not and never has been a friend of the greenback. It is solemnly set against it. Then why this new found love for it, so loudly expressed. There had been no new discoveries in constitutional law. There had been discoveries of coal beds and ore beds, and discoveries in the fields of science and art, but the principles of constitutional law had undergone no change. If, in 1862, when the war was upon the nation, it was unlawful to issue greenbacks and if the Democrats were sincere and earnest in opposing the issue then, how was it that in this year—1875—a year of peace—when the war time with its pressing necessities had passed, that they could demand an unlimited issue of it? If they did not believe it was right, then what was their excuse for their action now?" in every point of view, then," said the speaker, "this action of the Democratic party on their greenback question is indispensible, and I may say dishonest." [Applause.]

THE GREENBACK'S VALUE.

What a greenback was and what gave it its value was next considered. Its value came from a conviction among the people that the Government was both willing and able to pay the whole volume of greenback issue, and that it would pay it in time. [Applause.] Whenever the conviction got abroad that the Government was not honest and would not pay the greenbacks, then they would fall to the ground like the leaves of autumn, scattered by the wind. If an individual had property and refused to pay his debts he could be sued and made to pay. But the Government could not be sued. The faith and credit of a Government was therefore higher than that of an individual. The law could not touch it. If an individual could pay, and would not, he was called dishonest. If he could not pay, he was pitied, and perhaps despised. So it was with Governments. If a Government could pay, and would not, all faith in it was lost. If it had the ability and intention to pay, then its promises to pay were good. Such was the case with England and Germany and other foreign countries which were ranked able to pay. But poor Spain that could not was despised.

If a merchant was known to be willing to pay, and had the ability, he could go on the street and his note would be taken. If he was known to be able, but not willing, his note was at a discount, and just in proportion to his unwillingness to pay did the value of his note fall. So the value of the greenback depended entirely upon the faith of the people that the Government was willing and able to make good its promises; and in a reasonable time. The people had a right to look forward to and expect a redemption of these promises. It was argued just here by some that the Government could not resume in 1879. The gold and silver would not be in the land. That was a mooted question. But even if it was time that the greenbacks could not be then redeemed, how were matters to be helped by a further issue. If the Government was not able to redeem its present greenback circulation amounting to about three hundred and seventy-five millions, how could it pay when the issue was increased to eight hundred millions. If the Government could not pay a debt of three hundred and seventy-five millions, what guarantee was there that it could ever pay eight hundred millions. It was a practical question and one that every man could answer for himself. It must be apparent to the dullest intellect that the way to pay a debt was not to increase it, but to husband the resources.

As to resumption nothing had been done hastily. Congress had passed a law fixing 1879 as the time for resumption. Four years' notice had been given. No one was to be taken by surprise. There was to be no shock. The business men of the country could have time to arrange their business to meet the change brought about by resumption. The theory was that when the Government got within two years of the time for resumption, the greenback would gradually appreciate in value, and by the time resumption came, would be as good as gold, and gold would not be demanded. The idea was not a new one, nor a wild one. It was founded on the experience of the past. Resumption in other lands had resulted in that way. The banks of Germany at one time set a day for resuming, and when the time came, the paper money was as good as the gold. In Belgium there had been the same experience. In the State of Indiana resumption had been tried; five years had been given for it. At the end of three years the paper money was as good as gold, and when actual resumption came it was scarcely known, and there was scarcely a hundred dollars needed. The plan worked out its own way and there was no shock. In Kentucky and Maryland, similar results had been witnessed. It was thought this would be the case with the National greenback. The idea was a philosophical one, it was founded on sound principles. It had been worked out elsewhere. Why not with the greenback? He believed it would work out satisfactorily in this case, and that the greenback would be as good as gold, and all the gold and silver in the country would thus be poured into the volume of the circulating medium. The Republican party believed this. It was not the enemy but the friend of the greenback, and it proposed to make it even more perfect. (Applause.) And a party like the Democratic party that denied the right of the Government during the war to make the greenback, could have no plausible, no decent pretext for demanding that the volume of it be increased now in time of peace, and its value thus depreciated.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Senator Morton after this exhaustive review of the greenbacks turned his attention to the national banks, and said the Democratic party demanded that they be abolished. If they were abolished they must first compel every man to pay his debts. If the banks then made all the people pay up their debts and ceased loaning out money that would make such destruction as had never been seen in the land. [Applause.]

It was argued that the National Banks were a monopoly; that they got money from the Government on which to do business, and charged heavy interest, without paying correspondingly for the privilege. This was an argument so feeble that he felt ashamed to be compelled to notice it; but as it had been used as an argument, it demanded some attention. It was false from beginning to end. The National Bank system of the land was arranged to accommodate its business interests. In Pittsburgh the people might have as many National Banks as they wanted if there was business enough. It all depended on the business. In some places National Banks were winding up. That was a sort of contraction that could not be helped. It was an evidence that in that locality the business did not demand a National Bank. The system of National Banks was easily explained. If the people of Pittsburgh wanted to start one, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, they first secure the money; they then presented a petition to the Government for the establishment of the bank, and deposit in the United States Treasury United States bonds to the amount of the $100,000. They were compelled to buy those bonds, and would have to pay a premium on them, but they must put in the even hundred thousand in bonds. These bonds were held by individuals who were drawing interest on them. When the bank bought them it drew the interest. It made no difference to the Government who received the interest—the interest was paid to whoever held the bonds, whether individuals or a banking association. Then when the Government was made thus secure by the deposit of the bonds, authority was given to the bank to issue ninety per cent. of the amount deposited—$90,000 to every $100,000 on deposit in the United States Treasury. These notes bore a governmental endorsement and were not good without it. The bank paid for the plates, the printing and all expenses, and all the Government did was to endorse the notes, and it was secured by the bonds in its vaults. And in this way the National Bank commenced business.

THE OLD STATE BANKS.

The difference between a National Bank and an old State Bank was that, under the old State banking system the people had no security save the confidence which they had in the honesty of the management. If the bank was badly or dishonestly managed, however, the notes of the bank were worthless, and everyone who had one lost just that much money. With National Banks, however, the notes were secure because the security for it was in the United States Treasury vaults. The Government trusted no one. No note was issued until it had the security. The bank must give the bonds as security, though it was composed of the best men in Pittsburgh.

By this means, too, one great danger was avoided—that of over-issue. There was a tradition that a bank somewhere in Pennsylvania had a charter to issue notes to the amount of $100,000, and when it failed it had notes out to the amount of $900,000. (Applause.) Under the national bank system every note was secured and it was impossible to have an over-issue. It was said that the Government gave this money. All the way it gave it was to lend its endorsement after it had received the collateral to protect itself and the people. No man has ever lost a dollar by the national bank notes and never will so long as the Government and its bonds are good. (Applause.)

It was further argued that the National banks did not pay taxes. This was a mistake. They were taxed more heavily than any other property. Any man could satisfy himself of this by a reference to the tax lists.

The speaker next turned his attention to the wants of the business community and said that in Pittsburgh what was wanted was solid prosperity. They did not want to get financially drunk and then have to stand the headache which would follow. A man might revel in a delirium of bliss by the use of opium, but afterward there came the remorse and the agonies of hell suffered here on earth as the result of his dissipation. Legitimate business enterprise was all proper; but when people attempted to get rich by any other means than fair and honest industry, there would come a crash. What the business community then needed was not an inflated currency, but an honest currency—a reliable currency—and this was what the Republican party was trying to establish. They were attempting to come to a specie basis by slow steps—very slow, and somewhat retrograding at times, but the end was always kept in view. The aim was to put the business of the country on the most reliable and substantial basis. It flourished best when all was prosperous. It was not like the Democratic party that seemed to thrive on misfortunes. When a panic come, or a flood, or a pestilence, it seemed to work in favor of the Democratic party. It was just now profuse in promises it could never fulfill. "I think," said the speaker, "the best thing then for us to do as business men, is to trust that party which has brought us through the war and saved our National life." (Applause.)

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY.

The platform of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania is a fraud and a cheat upon the people. It is a delusion and a snare and is an example of a party undergoing so radical a change that nothing similar to it can be found in the history of this or any other country. The Democratic party is the same to-day that it ever was. It has undergone no change and if bad in the past is bad now. I grant that it is bad to-day. It has always been saturated with pro-slavery ideas. It brought on its decline by its defence of slavery, and although slavery is dead and has gone to its grave, the record the Democratic party made in its defence is a matter of history and cannot be forgotten nor pushed aside. In 1850 it passed the fugitive slave law, and in 1854, when the time had come to organize the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, it repealed the Missouri compromise, and in doing so was guilty of an infamous breach of faith. The repeal of that act was the beginning of the rebellion; and although it was done for the purpose of enabling slavery to extend its encroachments further North, it was defeated. In 1860, after Lincoln had been elected President, the Southern wing of the Democratic party refused to accede to the expressed wish of the people, and revolted. They believed they could secede from the Union without fighting a battle or firing a gun, and for that belief the Democratic party of the North is responsible. In his last message to Congress President Buchanan said that the people of the North had no right to coerce the South; no power or authority to prevent them from leaving the Union if they wished to do so. That doctrine was endorsed by every Democratic member of the Senate, and so far as I know, by every Democrat in the House of Representatives.

AN HONORABLE EXCEPTION.

I know one Democrat in the South, however, who, be it said to his immortal honor, assented to no such doctrine, and that man was Andrew Johnson. (Applause.) The Democratic party in the North endorsed that declaration of Mr. Buchanan and acknowledged and accepted it in their political conventions. I do not remember a single Democratic newspaper that uttered a single word in opposition to it. The South was thereby tacitly told to go in peace, and that no opposition would be made to its departure. The South believed that the Democracy would paralyze the Republican party, whose aim was to preserve the unity of our country. They believed they could peacefully march out and establish unopposed a confederacy of their own. For all these ideas and beliefs the Democratic party is responsible, and when the leaders talk about oppressive taxation we can truthfully lay it all at the feet of the party they represent, for it was from them the rebellion received aid and encouragement, and from it our debt originated. When the South talked about rebellion if the Democracy had said "we sympathise with you, but can't allow you to leave the Union," it would have snuffed the rebellion out like a candle. It is also beyond question that the course of the Democratic party in the North prolonged the war two years. I am not calling their motives in question now, I am only dealing in facts. During the progress of the rebellion, the South hoped that the Democratic party would come into power in the North and abandon the war. At that DARK AND PERILOUS time, when Grant was marching on the Rapidan, and the aspect of affairs was gloomy, and the future full of forebodings of evil, the Democratic party met in convention in the city of Chicago, solemnly declared the war a failure, and urged its abandonment. In the following fall election however, the people by big majorities manifested their entire confidence in the manner affairs had been conducted by the Republican party and, seeing this, the confedracy in a few months after tumbled to pieces. The Chicago convention, in declaring the war a failure, held out to the South the hope that if they came into power the war would be abandoned, but that hope was crushed by the election of the Republican candidates.

The country owes absolutely nothing to the Democratic party. It was saved in spite of them, and by the Republican party. Let me say to the Democrats, you may take your Allens, Thurmans, Pendletons, Kernans, and we owe them nothing. If your principles had triumphed you would have been lost and the country on the other side of the Ohio would be a hostile one. While the Democratic party was for slavery the Republican party was called into existence for exactly an opposite purpose. The Republican party has had its faults, but they have been venial ones. It has always been true to the Union, and its record is not blackened and disfigured as the Democracy is.

THE "BLOODY SHIRT."

We are told that we should forget the past, and revive none of the issues of the rebellion. To carry out that idea you must abolish all distinctions in the law growing out of the war, so that all men shall be politically equal before it. You must strike the word "loyal" from the pension rolls and alter many other important things which I do not call to memory just now. I don't believe in any such doctrine as this. I believe in burying all animosities, but that has already been done to a larger extent than is recorded in the history of any other country. All but about ninety-one of the Rebel leaders have been restored to their political privileges, but that don't mean that we shall give them the preference. There was a right and a wrong side in the war and that right side should be cherished to the remotest generations. It is said that the people of the South thought they were right, and their opinions on that subject were largely due to evil training. That may be so, but they fought for as bad a cause as men ever fought for, and it requires a great deal of bad education to lead men to contend for slavery. You can't plead in vindication of a man, when he has committed an offense, that he did not know the law. The Tories of the Revolution thought they were doing right, but only one Tory ever got into office, and none into Congress. Fully one half of the Democratic party of to-day are rebels. They are human, they have feelings, and if they get into power it would be but natural for them to seek to recompense themselves for what they lost in the past. The standard for office-holding in the South to-day is that the candidate either served in the rebel army or abetted it. To have been a Union man is social as well as political ostracism, and no man with a Union record can be appointed even to the insignificant office of fence viewer. In the United States Congress there are now seventy-four rebel officers and but twenty-two Union officers. Every Democratic member from the South was either a confederate or a civilian supporting the rebellion. That is the status of the house which is to make laws for the government of the nation. The boys in the field hardly thought that would come in ten years. What would the Democratic party do with power, if they should get it?

AN ASSUMPTION.

Assuming that the Democracy have the President and the government, what use will they be put to. Suppose they triumph, as they expect to, will they use their power for their own benefit or yours? The Democratic party in the South don't care a fig what side of the tariff, transportation or finance question is taken. They will stand by their Northern friends in every position they assume. Do you think they will vote to tax themselves to pay pensions to Northern soldiers unless permission is also granted to pension confederate soldiers. Pension all or pension none will be their cry, and they will be supported in it by the Northern Democracy. Those who fought to destroy the Union and those who fought for the abolition of slavery and to preserve our country will be rewarded out of the Government Treasury. That is just exactly what it all will come to if the Democratic party succeeds in obtaining the power it seeks. When you abolish all distinctions in law you must pay the rebels for the property they lost, their slaves, cotton, &c. They expect to be paid for all their goods and chattels, and that payment is to be made when the Democratic party triumphs. Can you show me a man in the South who admits the Fourteenth amendment as the law of the land?

DON'T ACKNOWLEDGE ITS LEGALITY.

I have been in the United States Senate eight years and I never heard a Democratic Senator admit that the Fourteenth amendment had been lawfully ratified. The Democracy will treat the amendments to the Contitution just as they did the fugitive slave law. The speaker here explained the principles of the law governing corporations, and said that in the event of a Democratic majority in both houses of Congress the Democracy of the South would present their record of losses sustained during the war to the Democracy of the North and ask for its payment. The past history of that party assures us that it would be paid. There would be no other alternative for them. And yet you are told that the war is over. There is not a great issue before the people to-day that did not grow out of the war, and the greenback question is one of them.

It is charged that the Republican party is corrupt. That it is reeking with corruption. The Democrats tell us how well they will manage the affairs of the Nation. We say to them, we know you. We have known you from infancy. Your unhealthy record is in every city, county town and village, and you are no more honest than us. (Applause.) You are hungry, very hungry; we freely admit that, but if anything in the world will tempt a man to steal it is hunger. There is some corruption in the Republican party, but not one tenth of what is charged in the Democratic press. The true test of honesty on the part of any church, lodge or party, is when a rascal is found to punish him. That is what we claim for the Republican party. When a man is found guilty of malfeasance in office he is turned out, and I have always noticed that he invariably joins the Democracy and raises the cry of corruption. President Grant has not permitted anything, not even the friendships he formed in the army, to stand in the way of punishment for those who have been guilty of a crime. I don't believe either that the people are getting any worse. They are more moral and honest to-day than they were twenty-five years ago. They have a better education, better opportunities, have been better trained, and our children will grow up to be better men than we were. Every morning the newspaper lays before you its record of crimes and accidents the day before in all parts of the world. People think because they did not use to see it that horrible casualties and crimes are becoming more frequent, and that the world is getting worse instead of better.

In conclusion I want to exhort you to stand by the Republican party. I believe our best interests are bound up in it. The Democratic party is not capable of making any improvements in government. I might with perfect propriety ask any Democrat here to-night if he does not thank God that the Republican party was victorious, and his party defeated. He must see that if the Democracy had been successful the country would have been lost.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The Republican party is emphatically the party of labor. It has done more to dignify and elevate labor than any other party in the world. It found labor trammeled by slavery, and released it. To it is due the fact that there is no slave labor in the country to-day; and what is more, it is the party that gives protection to American labor. Those who seek to place the labor of this country on a level with the pauper labor of Europe are doing it injustice. Those who are in favor of free trade are working to that end. The Republican party desires to discriminate in favor of American industry in such a manner as will give neither the home or foreign producer a monopoly, but will allow them to compete with each other and be placed on a level in the market, neither having an undue advantage over the other.

Let no side issues divert your attention from the real one, the importance of again gaining a victory for the Republican party. I would like to know what the Temperance party have to gain by putting the Democracy into power. I don't know of anything it ever did for Temperance.

Trusting that you will earnestly consider what I have said to-night, I will close my remarks by stating the interesting fact that the Republican party was born in this hall, on the 22d of February, 1856. I was then present, being one of three delegates from the State of Indiana, and the declaration of principles then made has remained the same ever since. I am glad to remember that I was here then.

Senator Morton finished his speech in a round of applause, and at the suggestion of Col. Bayne three enthusiastic cheers were given for Governor Hartranft and the whole Republican ticket.

SENATOR SCOTT.

Hon. Jno. Scott, ex-United States Senator, being observed in the audience, was also called upon for a speech. He consented with some reluctance, saying that he was present more for the purpose of listening than speaking. He talked for about ten minutes. He said that he felt like taking up Mr. Morton's speech just where he had dropped it, on the labor question, for the reason that the Democracy have begun at the wrong end of this issue for the purpose of concealing their true purpose. It is not a particular kind of money, said Mr. Scott, that men want, but it is work and wages. If you place the Democratic party in power the result will be free trade and less labor. You must look at the years of the past in order to understand the depression of to-day. Men were engaged for four years, not in producing wealth, but in destroying the wealth accumulated by previous generations. At the end of a long war the country was exhausted by the consumption and destruction of wealth by the soldiers of both armies, and that destroyed wealth is now represented by our National debt. This, he said, must not be repudiated, but paid, and that the way to pay it is not by issuing an unlimited quantity of greenbacks. He did not favor either a hard or paper money system of itself, but a combination of both in such a way that the amount of gold on hand shall always be sufficient, in case it is necessary, to redeem the greenbacks. This would meet all legitimate purposes, and is what the Republican party is striving to secure.

At the conclusion of Senator Scott's speech the meeting adjourned.

THE STAKEHOLDER'S OPINION.

What He Knows About the Morris-Coulter Race.

Our reporter met Mr. Robert Liddell, the stakeholder in the late Morris-Coulter race, yesterday in the Select Council chamber, and asked him if there was any truth in the statements current that no money was up on that contest, and that it was solely for the purpose of obtaining excursion money.

"No, sir," said Mr. Liddell, "the reports are wholly incorrect. The public can rest assured that the race was as square a one as was ever rowed. I would not lend myself to any fradulent boating affair, and if I had not been pretty extensively advertised of late in connection with that race I would have denied the rumors over my own signature. I paid Eph Morris' representatives one thousand dollars at the Clipper saloon, on the Monday following the race."

This settles, quite effectually we think, the busy bodies who so confidently assert that the race was a delusion and a snare, and that it was not rowed for money. Mr. Liddell ought to know, if any one should, whether the contest was a *bona fide* one, and it is not likely that any responsible man will be found possessing temerity enough to contradict him.

Return of the Long Branch Excursionists.

The Smythe excursion party to Long Branch and New York, which left the city on Monday morning last, arrived safe at home yesterday evening, after having had a most enjoyable time. The lateness of the season and sudden change in the weather made a dip in old ocean not the most desirable, still those who saw the famous summer resort for the first time, enjoyed a sight of the sea, which compensated them, and nearly the entire party availed themselves of the cheap excursion rates to visit New York. The excursionists, one and all, are loud in their praise of the admirable manner in which everything was conducted, the programme marked out by manager Smythe having been carried out to their entire satisfaction.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Victoria at Moville.

Hobby Horses

and wood wagons, a fine assortment at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s 176 and 178 Wood street.

THE EUROPEAN TOURISTS.

Their Return Yesterday—Dr. S. J. Wilson to be Given a Public Reception To-night.

Yesterday Rev. Drs. S. J. Wilson and A. M. Reid, of Steubenville, Ohio, and Dr. J. Guy McCandless, returned from Europe, where they have been sojourning during the summer months. This evening Dr. Wilson will be tendered a public reception by the members of his congregation at the Sixth Presbyterian Church, on Franklin street, which promises to be a very pleasant affair. A supper is to be served, after which toasts will be in order which will be responded to by the tourists, all of whom are expected to be present.

Cruelty to Animals.

An interesting case of cruelty to animals was heard before 'Squire Cassiday yesterday. Superintendent Street, of the Humane Society, set forth in an information that F. Harold, of the South Side, had kept a red steer in a pen for forty-eight hours without food, and that the water the animal had to drink was impure and injurious to its health. The defendant was represented by Mr. Reardon, but the Act of Assembly regulating such cases was, in this instance, explicit enough to justify the Alderman in imposing a fine of ten dollars and costs. Mr. Harold paid the penalty, but by the advice of his attorney, entered a protest, he being of the opinion that, under the provisions of the new Constitution, he had the right to appeal to Court.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

CINCINNATI, September 23, 1875.

River 5 feet 10 inches; rising. Clear and pleasant.

NASHVILLE, September 23, 1875.

River still falling; 11 feet on shoals. Cloudy and mild.

VICKSBURG, September 23, 1875.

No boats down. Up—Yeager. The river rose an inch. Clear and cool.

NEW ORLEANS, September 23, 1875.

No arrivals. Departed—Arlington, Cincinnati. Clear and pleasant.

MEMPHIS, September 22, 1875.

The river rose an inch. Cloudy, wet and cool. Arrived—Illinois, Vicksburg. Departed—Chester, St. Louis; Julia, Vicksburg.

CAIRO, September 23, 1875.

Arrived—City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, 2 P. M.; Grand Tower, St. Louis, 7. Departed—City of Vicksburg, St. Louis, 3 P. M. River 18 feet 11 inches; rising. Clear; mercury 64.

LOUISVILLE, September 23, 1875.

Clear and pleasant. Arrived—Ella Hughes, Cincinnati; Gov. Allen and tow, St. Louis. Departed—Ella Hughes, Arkansas river. 3 feet 2 inches in canal and 14 inches on fall.

ST. LOUIS, September 23, 1875.

Arrived—Belle of Memphis, Memphis; Savannah, Clinton; Rob Roy, Keokuk. Departed—Northwestern, St. Paul; Dugan, Jefferson City; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Ste. Genevieve, Vicksburg. River fallen 3 inches. Clear and warmer.

EVANSVILLE, September 23, 1875.

Clear; mercury 44 to 66. River 2½ feet large, and falling slowly. Down—Dick Johnson, Jno. S. Bransford, Glasgow, 2 A. M. Up—Arkansas Belle, 5 A. M.; Geo. Roberts, noon. Business fair. It is feared the Florence Lee will prove a total loss.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Cotton.

MOBILE, September 23.—Cotton: middlings 12¾c; net receipts 533 bales; exports coastwise 311; sales 400.

SAVANNAH, September 23.—Cotton steady; middlings 13c; net receipts 2,390 bales; sales 187.

GALVESTON, September 23,—Cotton: middlings 13c; net receipts 508 bales; exports coastwise 375, sales 900.

CHARLESTON, September 23.—Cotton: middlings 12⅞@13c: net receipts 1,188 bales; exports coastwise 534; sales 1,460.

Effects of Dissipation Counteracted.

Alcoholic excesses cannot be too earnestly deprecated, both for their destructive effects upon the constitution and their pernicious influences upon man's general welfare. At the same time there is little probability that he will cease to indulge in them until the end of time. Common humanity would therefore seem to dictate the suggestion of the most efficient means of counteracting their effects. There is not among medicated stimulants one so admirably calculated to counteract the physical consequences of hard drinking as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which relieve the nausea and headache produced by it, steady the trembling nerves, and yield that unfeverish repose which is the best recuperant of health shaken by excess. The bilious symptoms caused by dissipation are promptly relieved by the Bitters, which are also an excellent remedy for all disorders affecting the stomach, bowels, liver and urinary organs, to which it imparts unwonted regularity and tone.

WEDDING GIFTS.

FRESH IMPORTATION OF

BRONZES,

Clocks, Side Pieces and Groups.

JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS,

93 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH.

MARRIED.

GIRTY—ADAMS—On Wednesday, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. H. Knox, Mr. JOHN A. GIRTY to Miss ADA ADAMS, both of this city.

BAILIE—EVANS—At the residence of the bride's parents, in the borough of McKeesport, Wednesday evening, September 22d, by Rev. J. W. Wightman, J. W. BAILIE, Esq., and Miss ANNIE M. EVANS.

DIED.

DIXON—At the residence of his daughter, 108 Franklin street, Allegheny, Mr. WM. DIXON, in the 83d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his son, James Dixon, on Neville Island, on SATURDAY at 1 o'clock.

SHAW—At 2 P. M., Wednesday, September 22, 1875, JOHN SHAW, aged 40 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his family, Bellefield, Fourteenth ward, TO-DAY, at 10 A. M.

HEBRON—On Wednesday morning, September 22, 1875, at two o'clock, at her residence, No. 48 Chestnut street, Pittsburgh, Miss NIM F. HEBRON.

The funeral services will be held THIS AFTERNOON, at two o'clock, in the Second U. P. church, Sixth avenue. The remains will be taken on the 3:15 train, P. & C. R. R., to McKeesport for interment.

McNALLY—On Wednesday evening, September 22, 1875, MATTHEW ELDER, only son of James and Emma McNally, and grandson of Thos. Murdock, aged 23 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Thomas Murdock, No. 20 Willow street, Pittsburgh, TO-DAY, at 2 P. M.

BELL—On Thursday, September 23d, at 12:30 A. M., MAZELIA BELL, in the 41st year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her brother-in-law, Robert T. Graham, Mt. Washington, TO-DAY, at 1 P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PORTER—At Uniontown, Pa., on Wednesday morning, September 22, DAVID PORTER, M. D., in the 82d year of his age.

Funeral from the family residence on FRIDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock, in carriages, to the Rehoboth burying ground, Westmoreland county.

AD. M. RAY,

UNDERTAKER,

No. 179 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.

Coffins, Caskets, Shrouds, &c., at lowest prices. Hearse and Carriages furnished.

RODNEY & SMITH,

UNDERTAKERS

No. 39 Ohio Street, Allegheny.

Coffins and Caskets of all kinds and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Also, Hearses and Carriages furnished at the lowest rates.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr., No. 117 Fourth avenue. Undertaking in all its branches promptly attended to. Fine carriages and hearses furnished at the lowest prices. Terms, cash.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.

ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD..........Managers.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 24, 1875,

ROMANCE

OF

A POOR YOUNG MAN.

Saturday Matinee at 2 o'clock.

Monday evening, Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre Company, from New York, in the "Big Bonanza." Box sheet now open.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

FRED. AIMS..........Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS..........Stage Manager.

SPLENDID CHANGE OF BILL TO NIGHT.

Converse and Mudge, Conway and Kerrigan, Emerson and Clark, Miss Pauline, Jennie Engel, James Collins and Martha Wren, Crossley and Elder, Joe Lang, and double troupe. Great Variety. Abundance of new pieces, amusement and enjoyment.

Popular Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

FIFTH AVENUE COMEDY THEATRE.

SAM E. RYAN..........Director of Amusements

This week engagement of

Mr. Harry Clifford and Miss Lottie Grant,

the Beautiful Vocalist and Actress, in the Sensation Drama in 4 acts, with new Scenery and Mechanical Effects, entitled POMP, or Away Down South. New Olio and Variety Company.

PROF. JAMES P. BROOKS'

DANCING ACADEMY,

At K. Blair's Parlors, No. 39 Fifth Avenue.

The Ladies and Gentlemen's Class will commence MONDAY, October 4, at 8 o'clock, P. M. The Afternoon Class for Young Ladies, Misses and Masters will commence TUESDAY, October 5, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Independently of his classes, Prof. Brooks will give lessons in private families, schools, seminaries, &c.

All the Latest and Most Fashionable Quadrilles and Waltzes taught; the Glide Waltz a specialty.

For particulars call for circulars at the music stores. v58

PROF. DE LONG'S

DANCING ACADEMY,

AT LAFAYETTE HALL.

MASTERS' and MISSES' CLASS will commence SATURDAY, October 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., with a Matinee, to which all former pupils are invited.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S EVENING CLASS will commence MONDAY, September 27, at 8 o'clock P. M. New beginners should invariably commence at the opening.

For particulars call for circulars at Music Stores.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEN FRANKLIN INSURANCE CO.

INCORPORATED 1866.

OFFICES---41 AND 43 OHIO STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

HENRY IRWIN, President. GEO. D. RIDDLE, Secretary.

NEW FALL GOODS!

T. & J. T. M'CANCE,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 196 LIBERTY STREET.

1875. CAMPAIGN. 1875.

CAPS, CAPES, TORCHES AND LEGGINGS!

MILITARY AND SOCIETY GOODS.

Cheapest and best house to deal with. Send for Price List to

E. D WILT, Manufacturer,

159 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PICKERSGILL, LYONS & Co.,

141 WOOD STREET.

Invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, PHOTOGRAPHS, SMALL PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, PHOTOGRAPH AND PICTURE FRAMES, LOOKING GLASSES, etc., which they offer at very low prices.

WALTER P. MARSHALL.

WALL PAPER.

No. 47 Irwin (NOW SEVENTH) Street.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

THOMPSON & MILLER,

HOUSE PAINTERS.

NO. 135 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR SMITHFIELD STREET.

MIXED PAINT AND GLASS FOR SALE. Open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

FIRST GRAND EXPOSITION

Competition Open

To the World.

TRADESMEN'S INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE!

OF PITTSBURGH.

Open to the Public October 7th to November 6th, 1875.

Premiums Valued at $50,000.

NOTHING EXCLUDED.

Every Department will be filled with the most Interesting Inventions and Arts of the Age. Music by First Class Bands; will be in attendance from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. during the entire Exhibition.

UNPARALLELED ATTRACTIONS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

All Kinds of Live Stock and Farmers' Products.

REDUCED FARES ON ALL RAILROADS.

LOST.

LOST—ON OR ABOUT THE 10TH OF August, a DUE BILL from WILLIAM ELDER to the undersigned, amounting to $136.65, dated March 10th, 1875. All persons are hereby warned against negotiating for the same, as payment has been stopped.

M. F. KIMBALL.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1875. 14

STOLEN.

STOLEN—A YOUNG ENGLISH BULL-TERRIER DOG, weighs twenty-six pounds, is white, with dark spot on tail, ears cropped, and answers to "Dick." The person in whose possession he is will avoid trouble by leaving him with his owner, at 237 Liberty street. 72,v

WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE OF FOUR OR five rooms, within ten minutes' walk of the Postoffice. Address, stating location and rent, JOHN JAY, GAZETTE office.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY—TWO OR three men to travel and sell a new implement for bottling. Sold to Druggists. For particulars call at 10½ Sixth street. J. C. TILTON. v34

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—NO. 1 Farm, well improved, of 1,000 ACRES, twenty-seven miles from Richmond, Va., for unencumbered property in city or limits, worth $12,000; also, 320 acres of unimproved land in Missouri, for sale or exchange at a bargain. Wanted, some good mortgages. McCLELLAN & NICHOL, 188 Liberty street, city.

TO LET.

TO LET—AN ENTIRELY NEW BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 254 Allegheny avenue, Allegheny, now being finished, and which will be ready for occupancy by about October 1st. Is of two stories, with Mansard roof to front and back building, and is provided with all modern conveniences—Bath Room, Wash Stands, Wash House, large Pantries, &c. Apply to C. C. MELLOR, 79 Fifth avenue. v82

TO LET—ONE NEW BRICK HOUSE, situated on Chartiers street, containing 6 Rooms and Attic, Hall and Vestibule, Gas and Water. Inquire of JOHN A. VERNER, corner Belmont and Ridge avenue. v45

TO LET—THE WELL APPOINTED Dwelling, 10 Rooms, &c., No. 51 Washington street, Allegheny; also, Cottage at Mayfield, 1 mile out Perrysville Plank Road, 8 Rooms and 1 acre Lawn and Fruit, &c. Inquire of JOHN BISSELL, No. 15 Seventh avenue. v47

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence in 10th ward, Allegheny, on Perrysville Plankroad, one mile from the city; a double brick house of 12 rooms, carriage house and outbuildings. About 4 acres of orchard and garden. Possession immediately. Inquire of G. W. PUSEY, No. 65 Ohio street, Allegheny, or on premises. v19

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OAK TANNED LEATHER Belting, Rubber Belting and Hose, at THORP & DUNN'S, 144 Water street.

FOR SALE—OIL TANK—HAVING A capacity of 12,000 barrels.

W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
No. 87 Diamond street.

n90

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FOUR PORTABLE ENGINES attached to Boilers, from 10 to 20 horse power, at

JAMES HILL & CO.'S,
Cor. Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.,
Allegheny City, Pa.

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF NEW and second-hand BOILERS, in complete order. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the WEST POINT BOILER WORKS, 13 Water street, R. MUNROE, successor to Watson & Munroe.

TO CONTRACTORS — FOR SALE—CHEAP—A lot of second-hand Shovels, Picks, &c. Complete outfit for a sewer builder. Also, 1 light Spring Wagon. Apply to AKRON SEWER PIPE Office, corner Penn and Tenth sts., Pittsburgh, or 65 and 67 Sandusky st., Allegheny City, Pa. v87

FOR SALE—5 1-2 ACRES, SPRINGDALE STATION, West Penn Railroad; frame dwelling; 8 rooms, attic; hall through centre; price $7,000. Also, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Lands. Texas Land Scrip. Send stamp for *Real Estate Register*, free at office. CROFT & PHILLIPS, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—IN THE BOROUGH OF Bellevue, a beautiful TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, almost new, with handsome tower, Slate Roof, and lot having streets on three sides. The house is papered throughout; has Parlor, Dining Room, Library and Kitchen, with Cooking Range on first floor; four large bedrooms on second floor, and a finished attic easily divided into rooms. The lot is planted with fruit trees; well fenced in; has on it a very fine frame stable, slate roof; coal house and carriage house, and contains nearly an acre of ground. If not sold before the first day of October, will rent it, giving possession at that time. This is one of the most desirable residences in the market, and will be sold very cheap. Enquire of

HUGH M. BOLE,
Industrial Works, corner of Pond alley and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa. v85

Executors' Sale of Real Estate.

Will be sold by the undersigned, Executors of the estate of THOMAS KIDDOO, deceased, a farm of One Hundred Acres—ONE-HALF UNDERLAID WITH COAL—situate in Snowden township, Allegheny county, Pa., 11 miles south of Pittsburgh, on which is erected a two story Brick House, and other improvements. For particulars, inquire of

PHILLIP SIMMONS,
Library P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa., or
W. F. KNOX,
McKeesport, Allegheny Co., Pa.

n71:d&S

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Wheelbarrows,

For Railroad Contractors, Brick Makers, Stone Masons, Stores and Gardeners, manufactured in large numbers, and for sale cheap, at

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

Corner Craig street and Allegheny River, 2 squares below Suspension Bridge.

C. COLEMAN & SON.

FOR SALE.

Lot on Shady Lane, East Liberty, 54 feet front by 150 deep. Excellent location. Price only $5,000.

Also, Lot on Frankstown avenue and extending back to Lincoln avenue. Front on Frankstown avenue 50 feet. Price only $4,000.

Also, 3½ acres on Joaquin street, adjoining property of Hoeh, the cigar dealer, only two squares from Fifth avenue and one square from Forbes street. Price only $4,500.

A fine large lot at Sewickley, third lot from the beautiful place of Mrs. Tait. Price only $2,200.

Business property on Fifth avenue, Liberty street, Penn street and Smithfield street at fair prices.

Fine Residences in Allegheny City and the East End.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Real Estate EVERY FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

THOS. F. STEWART,
Corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CITY CONTROLLER,
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 20, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., THURSDAY, September 30th, 1875, for paving 671 yards more or less of Stone Block Pavement on Market street, in front of Diamond Markets.

For further information apply to John F. Hunter, Street Commissioner First District, at office in Municipal Hall.

The Committee on Streets reserve the right to accept or reject any or all bids.

R. M. SNODGRASS,
City Controller.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FLOWERS FOR BANQUETS,

FLOWERS FOR WEDDINGS,

FLOWERS FOR FUNERALS,

Flowers in every desired style.

Parlor decorations tastefully arranged by

J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
FLORISTS,
112 Smithfield street (opposite the Postoffice).

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.

ASSETS, $4,686,812.96.

Insurance Co. of North America

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by

WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth Avenue.

HENRY G. HALE,

MERCHANT TAILOR

CORNER

Penn Avenue and 6th Street.

EXPOSITION

STANDS

FOR THE

Sale of Goods.

Parties desiring Stands for the

Sale of Merchandise, &c.,

Subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Board of Management, will apply immediately.

Only a Limited Number of Stands will be Offered.

C. H. LOVE,
J. S. KEATING,

COMMITTEE,
121 Fourth avenue.

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